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## £800,000,000 BUDGET BRITAIN'S FINANCES REVIEWED. COUNTRY'S VITALITY. STILL WORLD'S FINANCIAL CENTRE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, introduced the Budget in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Churchill estimated the expenditure for the year 1927-28 at £318,360,000 and the revenue at £796,850,000.

He was left, he said, with prospective deficit of £21,540,000. He could not remain indifferent also to a shortage of £86,000,000 of last year, and felt bound in the present year to pay off at least a substantial part of that deficit so that the actual prospective deficit would be £35,000,000 or £40,000,000.

Mr. Churchill said there should be a total increased revenue in 1927 of nearly £33,000,000, and the prospective deficit of £21,500,000 would leave a surplus of £11,500,000. That would enable him to raise the new sinking fund to the unprecedented level of £65,000,000 and pay off nearly half the arrears in which the country was involved by the industrial disasters of 1926.

Dealing with the financial side of these troubles, Mr. Churchill said the immense number of miscellaneous and secondary manufactures and businesses, the processes of banking, broking, and insurance, and the vast sum brought into Britain as a result of British investments abroad, had enabled the country almost to keep the even tenor of its way.

Exchanges had remained like rock, and when the gold standard was restored two years ago few would have believed that it could have been maintained through all these convulsions. "The most remarkable fact is that the trade of the country flowed in a manner scarcely conceivable. We still remain the greatest creditor nation and the financial centre of the world."

**NEW REVENUES £38,000,000.**

The Ministry of Transport Abolished.

London, April 11.

Introducing the Budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, said the total



Mr. Winston Churchill.

new revenues would be nearly £38,000,000 and the prospective surplus this year £18,400,000, of which an additional £15,000,000 would be paid to the sinking fund, making the unprecedented figure of £65,000,000 to the sinking fund, leaving an estimated surplus of £1,400,000 for the year—Reuter.

Departments Terminated.

Later.

Introducing the Budget, Mr. Winston Churchill announced the abolition of the Ministry of Transport, while retaining the Road Department; the distribution of the functions of the Mines Department over other departments; and the termination of the separate existence of the Department of Overseas Trade.

He added that it would be discordant with the spirit of the requirements of the time to abolish the Ministry of Labour, and it would be premature to liquidate the Ministry of Pensions. There would be a marked contraction in new entrants into the civil service—Reuter.

**STRIKE LOSSES.**

Chief Cause of the Large Deficit.

London, April 11.

In House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, introducing the Budget, said the total loss of revenue or increased expenditure in consequence of the general strike and coal stoppage was £32,000,000 in 1926-27, and the additional prospective loss was £9,000,000 in 1928-29.

That was the overwhelming cause of the deficit of £86,500,000 and the severe additional loss.

**TEA DUTY NOT CHANGED.**

London, April 11.

The tea duty is unchanged—Reuter.

Increased sugar and tobacco had increased. Bread and meat had not diminished. Beer and spirits alone reflected the social and industrial struggles to the exchequer.

The most remarkable fact was that the trade of the country flowed in a manner scarcely conceivable. We still remained the greatest creditor nation and the financial centre of the world.

Asking the Impossible.

Apart from the coal trouble the main feature of the 1926 revenue was the failure of the income tax, which was £12,000,000 below the estimate. On the other hand estate duty and super tax had increased £24,000,000.

Sundry loans and miscellaneous revenue exceeded the estimate by £3,500,000.

Referring to the demand for a £40,000,000 cut in the national expenditure, Mr. Churchill said to cut the fighting services by £20,000,000 would cause a panic to cut the exchequer contributions to education, health and local government would cause a convulsion that might lead to the replacement of the financial dictator attempting it. (Laughter).

£21,500,000 Deficit.

The expenditure for 1927 was estimated at £318,360,000 and the revenue at £796,850,000. The estimated deficit was thus £21,540,000.

As regards the increase in expenditure of £40,000,000 of that was due to the automatic execution of the decisions of previous Parliaments and Governments, including the increase in the sinking fund, the automatic increase in old age and other pensions, the growth of grants to local authorities, the development of housing schemes and the expansion of the Post Office and road fund.

The present Government was directly responsible for £17,000,000 of the new expenditure, chiefly for widows' and old age pensions and the beet sugar subsidy, but economies almost exactly balanced these.

(Continued on Page 7.)

### LATEST THREAT.

Alarming Reports From Wei-Hai-Wei.

"CARADOC" GOES TO THE SCENE

Wei-hai-wei, April 11.

In consequence of alarming reports of threatened disturbances, the naval authorities at the urgent request of the Officer Administering the Government have despatched to Wei-hai-wei H.M.S. "Caradoc" with a view to investigating the reports and, if necessary, to afford protection to foreigners.—British Naval Wireless.

**Nanking Looting.**

Nanking, April 11.

Firing on foreign ships from Lion Hill has ceased. Foreign houses and what remains of their contents are still subject to looting. Six Chinese men-of-war are present. A number of refugees crossed to Nanking to-day from Pukow.—British Naval Wireless.

"Lion Hill" is the Chinese fortification on the Yangtze, near Chinkiang and Hankow, where there has been firing on foreign warships and merchant craft.

**Evacuated Americans.**

Hankow, April 11.

The American communities from Chungking and Ichang arrived here this afternoon, together with American gunboats.

The respective Consuls were presented with the demands of the Foreign Powers with regard to the Nanking outrage at 3 p.m. to-day. A general holiday has been declared for to-morrow as a welcome to Chiang Kai-shek.—British Naval Wireless.

[General Chiang Kai-shek was last reported at Nanking and may, therefore, be going to Hankow.]

**News From The Ports.**

Shanghai, April 11.

Two British subjects in the Customs have left for Hankow.—British Naval Wireless.

**Chenglin, April 11.**

British Customs employees are being evacuated.—British Naval Wireless.

**Kiukiang, April 11.**

The situation remains quiet.—British Naval Wireless.

**Wuhu, April 11.**

There is no change to record, the situation remaining quiet.—British Naval Wireless.

**Amoy, April 11.**

There is no change in the local situation and nothing unworthy to report from Ningpo, Foochow or Swatow.—British Naval Wireless.

**GOAT LEADS MARCH.**

2nd Battalion Welch Regiment Entrain.

London, April 11.

The 2nd Battalion of the Welch Regiment entrained at Tidworth this morning for Southampton, where it embarked for China.

The Regimental goat headed the march to the station.

The Air Force squadron which is going to China will sail on the steamer "Neuralia" from Southampton on April 20.—Reuter.

**Further Sailings.**

London, April 11.

The 2nd. Northampton's, the 2nd. Scots Guards, and the 10th Field Ambulance Detachment of the R.A.F., sailed for China on the "City of Marseilles."

The 2nd Welch drafts, the Midsexes and Green Howard's left for China on board the "Derbyshire"—Reuter.

**EARLIER MESSAGES.**

More Troops Sail From Home.

London, April 11.

Two companies of the 1st Northampton's left Brookwood this morning for Southampton where they embarked for China, the band playing "Land of Hope and Glory," followed by "Auld Lang Syne" as the train steamed out of the station.

The remaining two companies will follow.—Reuter.

**French Foreign Legion.**

Paris, April 11.

"Le Journal" announces that two battalions of the Foreign Legion are ready to leave Algeria to reinforce the garrison in French Indo-China.

The recent revolution in the province of Yunnan has caused some anxiety owing to the fact that some of the leaders of the coup d'etat are Nationalists and have established touch with Canton, while the despatch of troops from Indo-China to Shanghai depleted the forces available to meet any possible Nationalist threat from Yunnan.—Reuter.

### NORTH'S ADVANCE.

Planes Bomb Hankow Suburbs.

SOUTHERNERS HOLDING ON.

Nanking, April 11.

Chuchow is now reported to be in the hands of the Northerners, gunfire having been heard from that quarter all day Sunday.

The passage of Southern troops (retreating), through Nanking has now ceased.

There are no signs as yet of an organised Northern attack but Northern planes bombed Pukow and Hsiakwan, inflicting considerable damage.—British Naval Wireless.

**Cruisers' Attack.**

Chinkiang, April 11.

Two Southern cruisers yesterday and one to-day passed up the Yangtze River (i.e., in the direction of Nanking) and opened on Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's outposts on the opposite (northern) bank of the Yangtze.—British Naval Wireless.

**Points Explained.**

Nanking is the big city and railway terminus, situated on the southern bank, on a sharp turn of the River. Pukow is its "suburb" on the northern bank, from which a railway runs north to Tientsin.

Chuchow is a few miles northwest of Pukow. The fact of its being in the hands of the Northerners point to their counter-offensive against the Cantonese being continued. Chuchow's proximity to Nanking accounts for gun-firing being heard on the River, and it must be presumed that both sides are still fighting.

**Cantonese Holding On.**

The Northerners are bombing Pukow and Hsiakwan (a suburb of Nanking) but, on the other hand, it should be noted that no more Southerners are retiring (from the north bank of the River) through Nanking. One conclusion is that the Cantonese must be holding their ground against spasmodic Northern attacks.

From the despatches, it also appears that the Nationalists are determined to stand their ground, as they have brought up naval reinforcements to shell the enemy. Summed up, the position is not in favour of the Cantonese but the Northern advance seems to have been partly checked.

**EARLIER MESSAGES.**

Shanghai, April 11.

A wireless message from Nanking via Chinkiang dated the 10th inst. while meagre points to the fact that the Nationalists suffered serious reverses on two fronts. Following the withdrawal of the Nationalist forces from Pukow to Nanking on Saturday the military stores crossed the river in the direction of Nanking from Pukow yesterday, while the artillery mounted on higher points around Nanking was trained on Pukow ready for action.

It is persistently reported in Nanking that the Fengtien forces are rapidly advancing down the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, from which direction gunfire was heard in Nanking on Sunday.

Five hundred Nationalist wounded have been taken to Nanking from Pukow during the past few days. Sun Chuan-fang's troops appear to have arrived in force down the Grand Canal occupying strategic positions along the north of the Yangtze in the Chinkiang area.

Last night a train carrying 1,200 cases of machine gun ammunition and two hundred cases of shells were sent forward to Chinkiang from Shanghai.—Reuter.

**"JOINED" CANTON.**

Another Province Goes Over to the Nationalists.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Yunnanfu, March 30.

The Government of Yunnan province has definitely decided to throw in their lot with the Kuomintang Party.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chang, who worked with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen for three years, has taken up his duties here.

It may be easy to see "eye to eye" on every matter with the Canton Government, but the Yunnan Government will do its best to co-operate.

Protection of foreigners has been promised and all foreigners are

### PEKING RAID.

Soviet Only Itself To Thank.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

London, April 11.

In the House of Commons, in answer to questions, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, read a report received from the British Minister at Peking regarding the raid on the Soviet buildings.

The raiding party exceeded their authority by overflowing into the barracks of the Imperial Russian Guard, but Sir Austen Chamberlain said it might be argued that the barracks could not claim diplomatic immunity seeing that Russia was no longer entitled to a guard.

As far as he knew the report that some of the Chinese arrested had already been executed was untrue.

It appeared to him quite clear that the Protocol Powers were right in saying that the protection of the Legation quarter could not be given to conspirators against the local authorities.—Reuter.

**Shanghai Consulate.**

London, April 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. J. Maxton (Labour), Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, said that the Consul-General and the British G.O.C. at Shanghai were not consulted with regard to the surrounding of the Russian Consulate at Shanghai.

The Soviet Consul-General had been informed by the Senior Consul that responsibility for the maintenance of law and order rested on the Municipal Council.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, after quoting an account of the incident issued by the latter, said the Soviet Consul had evidently been very apprehensive as to a raid on the Consulate, and the Chairman of the Council had accordingly instructed the Police Commissioner to increase the guards and search incomers and outgoers for weapons.—Reuter.

**EARLIER MESSAGES.**

Opinion in London Circles.

London, April 11.

If the Soviet Embassy is withdrawn from Peking as a consequence of Chang Tso-lin's police raid it is the opinion of diplomatic circles in London that this would be regarded as an open declaration by Russia of partisanship in the Chinese civil war.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Litvinoff's note bespeaks in every line the baffled rage of a detected culprit.—Reuter.

**French Opinion.**

Paris, April 11.

"Pertinax" describes the Soviet Note to Peking as feeble.

"Le Journal" is of the opinion that Chang Tso-lin is trying to provoke the Russians to warlike action in Manchuria, which would force the Japanese to intervene, but the Bolsheviks are not going to expose themselves to such dangers.

Their best weapon is propaganda and in order to wield this freely they are ready to swallow worse insults than the invasion of the Peking Embassy grounds. It concludes that now is the moment for the Powers to take united action. There must be no unnecessary violence but firmness is absolutely necessary.—Reuter.

asked to carry on, whether they be missionaries or business men. This sounds more hopeful after the recent disturbances but still things are far from settled in the city, and conditions are much more disturbed in the country districts.

**Bandit Terror.**

A missionary who has recently arrived from Li-kiang reports that the brigand, Chang Chieh-pa made a raid on a village (just outside Taiifu) on a market day and carried off 200 people, twenty of whom were killed at once, and the remainder held for ransom, whilst several others jumped into the lake in terror.

The soldiers pursued the brigands, and failed to get in touch. Some villages in the neighbourhood were burnt by the brigands.

The city is still overrun by soldiers, and residents will be very glad to see a few thousand of them leave for other parts—a genuine raid on bandits would be a good outlet for their energy.

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### Public Auctions.

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Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
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Hong Kong, 8th April, 1927.

### UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN  
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Hudson, from Shanghai.  
Wexot, from Shanghai.  
Suzmanager, from Tokyo.  
E. V. JESSEN,  
Superintendent  
Hong Kong Station, April 7, 1927.

EASTERN EXTENSION  
AUSTRALASIA & CHINA  
TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams  
lying in F. E. Telegraph Office,  
Hong Kong.

Egoborn (2), from Tacoma.  
Marine Underwriters Association,  
from Saigon.  
Doctor Greig c/o Bluefunnel,  
from Dundee.

E. A. LEGGATT,  
Superintendent  
Hong Kong, 7th April, 1927.

### HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

For the information of visitors  
the following list of some of the  
highest points on the Island and  
Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1805
Taikoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (filterbeds)	297

Mainland.

Taimoshan 8124

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### NOTICES.

#### HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 18th April, and MONDAY, 19th April, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m. on both days. The first ball will be rung at 2 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1 per day for all persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$5 each per day up to THURSDAY, 14th April, 1927.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. Each member can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

Hong Kong, 11th April, 1927.

#### HONG KONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

#### SEVENTH TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON

SATURDAY, 18th April  
at 9.15 p.m.  
at the  
THEATRE ROYAL.

#### MAIN EVENTS:

Welterweight Championship of  
the Colony

15th Round Contest:

STOKER NORMAN MORRIS  
H.M.S. "Hermes"

v.

A. B. BENNETT

H.M.S. "Witherington"

and

10 Round Contest:

A. B. EWIN

H.M.S. "Hermes"

v.

STOKER EVANS

H.M.S. "Enterprise"

Welterweight Middleweight  
Champion of India

and

Four Other Contests.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S:  
Members—13th April.  
General Public—14th & 16th April.

USUAL PRICES.

### NOTICES.

#### BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 12 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 15th, 18th and 19th April, 1927. (Easter Holidays).  
Hong Kong, 11th April, 1927.

### "GETS-IT" Ends Corns



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"Gets-It" is a scientific liquid that millions use, among them famous dancers, athletes, doctors and folks who walk a lot. It ends corns and calluses. One drop stops pain in 3 short seconds. Then the corn loosens and is peeled off. All gone, forgotten. You walk in peace. There are imitations of "Gets-It." So watch out. Get the genuine. For sale everywhere. Enough in one bottle to kill a dozen corns. "GETS-IT," Inc., Chicago, U. S. A.

### "GETS-IT"

#### SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG FOR APRIL, 1927.

Date	Sunrise		Sunset	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
April 12	6.07	6.42	6.07	6.42
13	6.06	6.42	6.06	6.42
14	6.05	6.43	6.05	6.43
15	6.04	6.43	6.04	6.43
16	6.03	6.43	6.03	6.43
17	6.02	6.44	6.02	6.44
18	6.02	6.44	6.02	6.44
19	6.01	6.45	6.01	6.45
20	6.00	6.45	6.00	6.45
21	5.59	6.46	5.59	6.46
22	5.59	6.46	5.59	6.46
23	5.58	6.46	5.58	6.46
24	5.57	6.47	5.57	6.47
25	5.56	6.47	5.56	6.47
26	5.56	6.47	5.56	6.47
27	5.55	6.48	5.55	6.48
28	5.54	6.48	5.54	6.48
29	5.53	6.48	5.53	6.48
30	5.52	6.49	5.52	6.49



### MEDICAL STUDENTS.

#### LOCAL VARSITY GRADUATES' ACTIVITIES.

#### "CADUCEUS" ARTICLES.

The March number of "The Caduceus," the journal of the Hong Kong University Medical Society, contains a review of activities and articles on medical questions.

The past year having produced the first lady graduate in Medicine at the University, it is fitting that reference should be made in the "Caduceus."

"Miss Eva Ho Tung," the journal states, "has the unique honour of being our first woman graduate in Medicine, and she seems to be a fitting representative of that type of women students whose diligence and steadiness have won for them the name in slang parlance of 'members of the slogger tribe.' Such an epithet given doubtless by some envious male is no reproach, for did not a well-known writer once say that 'Genius is work?' The ability of prolonged concentration of mind at will is surely a large part of genius if not genius itself."

"In so soon leaving Hong Kong to further her studies in London, Miss Ho Tung shows that her thirst for knowledge is in no wise quenched nor her enthusiasm dimmed by the last ordeal of final examinations. With her goes our former and popular H.S. Dr. K. C. Yeo. To them and to such others of our graduates, we wish good luck."

The "Caduceus" contains the following articles: "Some observations on the practice of medicine as a profession," by Dr. R. E. Tottenham; an article on certain aspects of medical work in the army, by Col. R. R. Lewis; "Kala-Azar," by Dr. F. Clark; "Negri Bodies and Rabies," by Dr. E. P. Minnett; "A new era in the treatment of cholera," by Dr. A. Cannon; "The student and radiology," by Dr. McKenny and "Autopsy—its place in Medicine," by Dr. M. B. Osman and "Clinical Notes," by Prof. K. H. Dikby.

#### Changes in Staff.

The following items appear under News and Comments:—

Our Professor of Anatomy went on furlough on December 11, 1926. We understand that during Professor Shellshear's absence, the teaching of anatomy will be carried on by Dr. R. J. Wong, M.B., Ch.M.

We welcome the arrival of Dr. T. Y. Li, who has just completed sixteen months of travel studies under the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Li has returned here to take up the post of Assistant to the Professor of Medicine. During the tenure of his fellowship, Dr. Li studied at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, and later took the D.T.M.&H. (Eng.). He was for about six months at the Glasgow Royal Sick Children's Hospital studying pediatrics. He also did some work in America at the Johns Hopkins Medical School under Professor Longcope.

Dr. M. B. Osman after sixteen

### AN "AIR SCRUM."

#### COMING NEW YORK-PARIS FLIGHT.

London, April 11.

There is a likelihood of an air "scrum" within the next few weeks to obtain the honour of flying from New York to Paris. According to New York reports Commander Byrd, the Polar Flier, expects to leave in May flying in the three-engined monoplane "America."

Lieut.-Commander Noel Davis at the same time will fly in the three-engined biplane, "American Legion," built secretly in record time and tested yesterday to the consternation of other competitors, which include a single-engined monoplane designed by an Italian.

It is also probable that the French ace, M. Fonck, will compete.—Reuter.

### PARIS RAID.

#### MILITARY SECRETS FOR "3RD POWER?"

Paris, April 11.

The police raid on the Communist headquarters is expected to be followed by further arrests. The prisoners are accused only of espionage. There is no suggestion of any political plot against the Government.

According to "Le Matin" the information collected from the accused concerns the manufacture of artillery shells and aeroplanes but there are traces of any very serious leakage of information yet found.

Over a hundred persons are said to be involved. Apparently the information collected was sent to Russia, whence it is believed it was passed on to a "Third Power."—Reuter.

### HOSPITAL COMFORTS.

The Committee begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following gifts:—

From Mr. Ho Kom-long:—12 rattan chairs, 12 waste paper baskets, 6 rattan tables, 12 chair cushions, 6 screens, 8 doz. ash trays, 2 doz. packs of cards.

(Sd.) A. MORRIS,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Hong Kong, April 11.

A dry Aberdonian desirous of quenching his thirst found that he had only a sixpence whereas ninepence was necessary before he could buy the needed pint of beer. He solved the problem by pawning the sixpence for a shilling and selling the pawn ticket for fourpence.

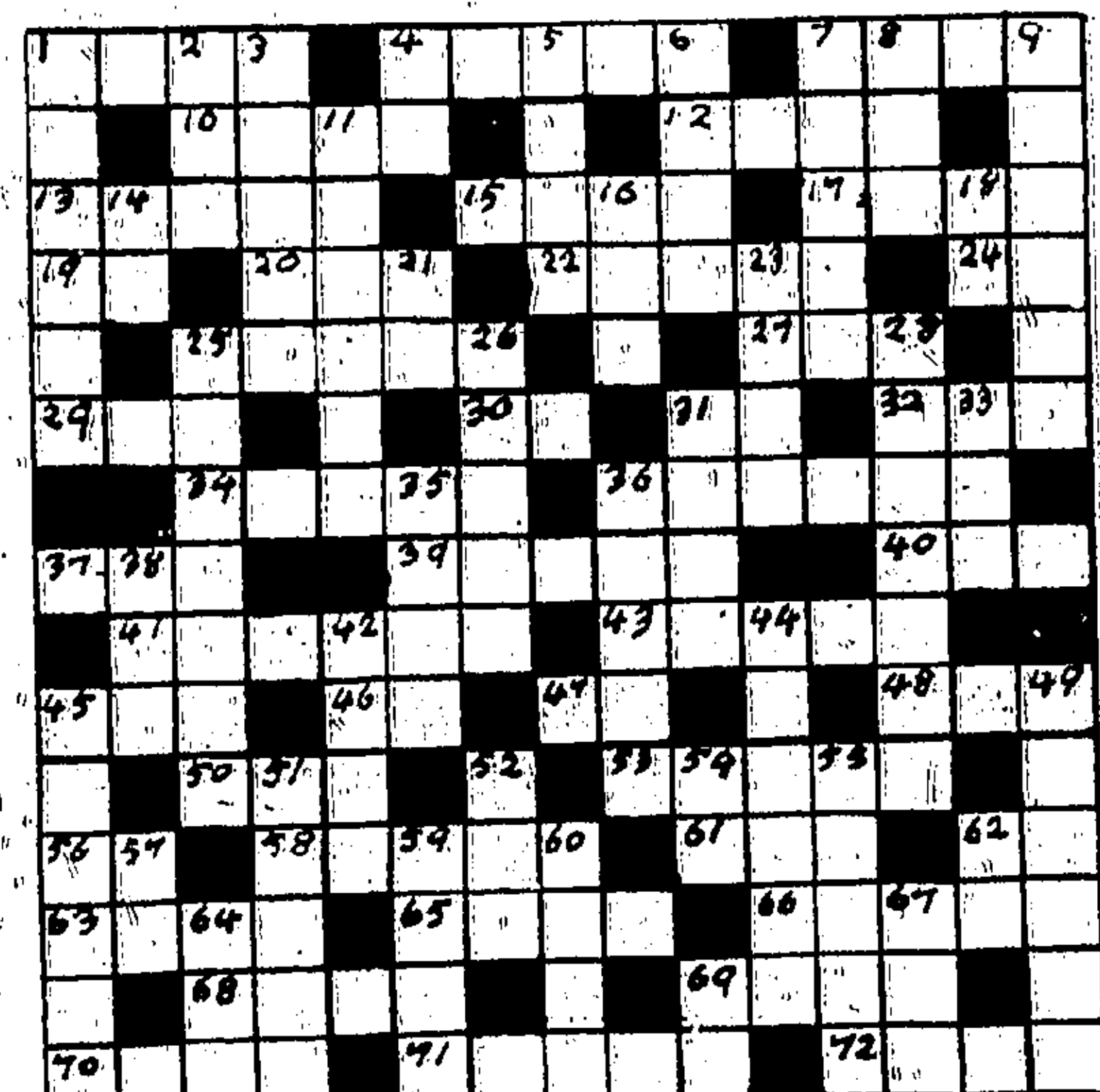
months of travel studies under the Rockefeller Foundation has returned to take up the post of Assistant to the Professor of Pathology. He studied at Edinburgh and Baltimore.

### "CHINA MAIL" CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

#### NO. 13—\$50 MUST BE WON

#### FIRST READ THESE RULES CAREFULLY THROUGH.

1. The PRIZES in this competition are AWARDED STRICTLY on MERIT.
2. Each solution sent in must be made on the coupon cut from the "China Mail." Any number of solutions may be sent in.
3. An entry fee of fifty cents must accompany each coupon. Three entries, however, may be sent in together for one dollar. Letters sent through the post must not contain coins as they will not be delivered by the Post Office.
4. No entry will be considered under any circumstances whatsoever, unless entry money for each solution is enclosed.
5. Entries must reach the office of the "China Mail" not later than the time and date for closing announced on the coupon.
6. No responsibility is accepted for loss or delay in the post. All letters should be registered and/or sealed.
7. The prize of \$50 must be won and will be awarded for an all correct or nearest correct solution. In the event of ties the \$50 will be divided. No competitor may win more than one share of the prize in each competition.
8. The coupon must not be defaced in any way. All attempts must be in plain block letters and legible.
9. The Editor's decision will be final and binding in all matters of dispute, and he reserves the right to enter into Correspondence regarding the Competition.
10. Solutions will be published with the results, in this paper, every Thursday following the Closing Date.
11. Coupons will be kept for four days after the results of the competition have been published.
12. All letters must be addressed, "China Mail" Cross-words, c/o "China Mail" Offices, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
13. No member of the staff of the "China Mail" will be allowed to compete.
14. Solutions are held under sealed cover and in no way will be opened until the close of the competition.



To "China Mail" Cross-words,

c/o "China Mail" Offices,

No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

DEAR SIR,

I agree to abide by your rules, and I enclose.....

for ..... solution (s) which are attached.

Name .....

Address .....

[Please Write in Block Letters.]

#### CLOSING DATE FOR COUPONS, MONDAY, APRIL 18.

[Coupons received at the "China Mail" Office after mid-day on Monday will not be included in the competition.]

#### Clues Across.

1. To bound.
4. Dainty food.
7. To care for.
10. A number of people.
12. To understand.
13. Decal.
15. Well known city before Tien-tain.
17. A game played with a club and ball.
19. Great Northern (initia:)
20. To produce an effect.
22. To tear.
24. AA (actual).
25. Confident expectation.
27. Possessive pronoun.
29. To put on.
30. Royal Engineer (abbrev:)
31. C. S. (actual).
32. To unite.
34. A Mediterranean island.
35. Those who "rate."
37. A smart blow.
39. A northern sea-duck.
40. IMA (actual).
41. Pertains to the middle.
43. Noise made by a hinge.
45. Title for a man.
46. ND (actual).
47. TU (actual).
48. A tree.
50. A well known quadruped.
53. Young rabbits.
56. Rail transport (initia:)
58. A room in the roof.
61. A loud noise.
62. In that degree.
63. Initials of the Order of Buffaloes.
65. A freehold estate.
66. Not easily broken.
68. Slang for a silly fellow.
69. To soften.
70. To strike.
71. Later in time.
72. A small hole in a wall.

#### Clues Down.

1. Uneven.
2. MCI (actual).
3. Pertaining to the poles.
4. Church of England (abbrev:)
5. Russian Emperor.
6. To stupefy.
7. Nimble.
8. Past.
9. To obliterate.
11. To start back.
14. Prefix meaning 'not.'
16. Crooked.
18. Sixth note in scale.
21. Theosophical Society (abbrev:)
23. A tomb.
25. Distemper.
26. To draw along.
28. Hilt.
31. A vehicle moved on wheels.
33. Suffix forming abstract nouns.
35. A torch.
36. To return.
38. Friend, (Fr:)
42. Abbreviation for 'the present month.'
44. To stir up.
45. Grief.
49. Accident.
51. A wooden shoe.
52. Sturdy.
54. Abbreviation meaning 'in the year of our Lord.'
55. The stroke of a bell.
57. Thanks!
59. A trumpet shaped instrument.
60. To devour.
62. A C (actual).
64. O B L (actual).
67. U T O (actual).
69. Abbreviation for 'meter.'

Competitors are reminded that the prize is to be awarded for the correct solution, or if nobody succeeds in getting the correct solution, for the NEAREST correct solution. Therefore, even if you have not done the cross-word puzzle in full, send in what you have done—it may prove to be the nearest correct solution.

## THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY IS NOW READY ON SALE AT

H.K. DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.  
5, Wyndham Street

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SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

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From Hong Kong.  
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on or about 28th April.  
M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 26th May.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong  
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on or about 3rd May.  
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on or about 31st May.  
M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 28th June.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO  
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta 3rd June.  
S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 30th June.

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## N.Y.K. LINE

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

\* KOREA MARU ... Sunday, 17th April, at Noon.  
SHINYO MARU ... Sunday, 3rd May, at Noon.  
\* SIBERIA MARU (calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 15th May, at 10 a.m.  
\* Calls Los Angeles.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Thursday, 28th April, at Noon.  
BOKUYO MARU ... Wednesday, 5th June.

MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Ports.

KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April, at 11 a.m.  
ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 7th May.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 21st May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April, at 11 a.m.  
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 25th May.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April.

LISBON MARU ... Thursday, 5th May.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

BAKAR MARU (calls Saigon) ... Thursday, 12th May.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.

TOTTORI MARU ... Wednesday, 27th April.

RANGOON MARU ... Saturday, 30th April.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

MORIOKA MARU ... Sunday, 1st May.

PENANG MARU ... Thursday, 21st April.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MURORAN MARU (Moji direct) ... Sunday, 17th April.

HAJONE MARU ... Monday, 18th April.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 24th April.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

Monthly sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—

s/s "CAPT. FAURE" ... 15th April.

s/s "SI KIANG" ... 15th May.

s.s. "MIN" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE—

about the 22nd April.

## SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
G. METZINGER ... A	—	—	12th April
AMAZONE ... B	—	—	20th April
CHENONGBAUX ... A	11th Mar.	13th April	10th May
ATHOS II ... A	20th Mar.	20th April	24th May
DARTAGNAN ... A	8th Apr.	10th May	7th June
ANGERS ... B	2nd Apr.	27th May	31st June

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class ... £99. 0s. 0d. B Class ... £85. 0s. 0d.

Steamers 2nd ... £70. 0s. 0d. Steamers 1st ... £61. 0s. 0d.

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Accommodations reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

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CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

## SHIPPING SECTION.

## MARITIME LAW.

## PARTICULAR AVERAGE DAMAGE.

## IS STRANDING COLLISION?

An important marine insurance case was recently decided by Mr. Justice Roche in the King's Bench Division, London. The plaintiffs were the Mancomunidad Del Vapor "Frumiz," who claimed from the Royal Exchange Assurance a sum of £106 0d. 8d., being the cost of repairing damages sustained by the str. "Frumiz" in consequence of a stranding in Cuan Sound in September, 1924. The policy under which the claim arose contained a clause reading:

"Subject to the Institute 'free of particular average' absolutely, time clauses as annexed, but this insurance to include damage received by collision with any object (see included) other than water."

The damage in question was caused by the vessel striking rocks and subsequent bumping upon them during the period she remained stranded, and underwriters resisted the claim on the ground that the damage was particular average damage which was excluded by the terms of the policy, and was not damage caused by a collision with an object within the meaning of the word "collision" in marine insurance.

In putting this view before the Court, Mr. Raftern, K.C., said that the word "collision" originally was confined to a meeting with something navigable, but was then extended to cover various obstructions. The use of the words "free of particular average" absolutely was intended to exclude the particular peril of stranding and the subsequent provision for collision with any object was meant to provide for collision with any of the various objects which had been gradually added to those covered by the collision clause. In the present case it would be ridiculous to say that the vessel had been in collision with the West Coast of Scotland, because that would be an unreasonable straining of language.

For the plaintiffs it was contended that the word "collision" meant an accidental coming into contact with any object external to the ship. The clause specifically excluded damage caused by a heavy sea striking the vessel but a blow from

anything which was not water would be covered.

Verdict for Plaintiff.

In the course of giving judgment in favour of the plaintiffs, Mr. Justice Roche said that the question in dispute was one of considerable nicety and difficulty, and that beyond this particular case he was not deciding the question of what was meant by a collision. He was only deciding whether this was a collision within the meaning of the policy. His Lordship also said that for many purposes, and in some Acts of Parliament and many documents, the word "collision" was construed in a sense much narrower than was necessary to include this casualty within its ambit, but in this case the ultimate question rested upon the test: "Was contact with an ordinary natural feature a collision within the meaning of this policy or was it not?" Mr. Justice Roche then said that in his judgment it was within the policy, because the document said "any object," and then went on to include another natural object—water. In so stating the parties had given a meaning to the clause in respect to these two natural objects which his Lordship thought showed the right way of construction, and therefore in his view, rocks on the ground were included.

## FIELD GUN FIRE.

Four inch field gun practice will be carried out by Naval units from Stonecutters Island, on a target at Chung Hue Island, this afternoon and to-morrow (beginning at 9.30 a.m.).

Chung Hue is the island just inside Kowloon (western entrance of the harbour) with a large patch of white painted on the cliff to indicate the target.

## SHIPS IN PORT.

This morning there were 50 ocean-going merchant vessels in Hong Kong harbour, of which number 20 fly the British flag.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. to-day there were 9 arrivals (2 British) and 14 departures (4 British).

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Mantua" from Hong Kong arrived London on April 8, at 8 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Kashgar" from Hong Kong arrived Marseilles on April 9, at 7 p.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" left Vancouver for Hong Kong via Japan ports and Shanghai, on April 9, and is due here on April 29.

The B. I. s.s. "Takliwa" left Singapore for this port on April 8, p.m., and is due here to-morrow, at about 7 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Jeyapore" left Singapore for this port on April 10, at 4 p.m., with the outward mails, and is due here on April 16, at about 6 p.m.

The s.s. "President Taft" (Capt. C. M. Cochrane) arrived to-day from Los Angeles San Francisco, Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai, with 88 cabin and 404 steerage passengers (of which 33 cabin and 256 steerage passengers are for Hong Kong); 163 bags of mail and 1,700 tons of cargo will also be discharged here.

## PASSENGER LIST.

## ARRIVAL.

Passengers arrived at Hong Kong on April 12, by the "President Taft" from San Francisco and Shanghai, were:—Mr. K. H. Arnold, Mr. J. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Miss E. P. Miss G. A. and R. A. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Byram, Mrs. Belbin, Mr. W. W. Burrell, Mr. Chin Mon-kar, Mrs. Chin Yee Shue, Mr. and Mrs. Christensen, Mr. Chan Sui-chor, Mr. Cheng Ting, Mr. M. A. Chin, Mr. S. Dithmer, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hillen, Mr. Garganas, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hulbert, Dr. Mary L. James, Mr. Kwong Cheung, Mr. A. Kwon, Mr. and Mrs. R. and the Misses A. and L. Lenzmann, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lau, Mr. Leung Pui-hong, Mr. Leung Kwok-hin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Y. Loh, Mr. and Mrs. Mok Ah-keen, Mrs. Sha Shue, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stahl, Miss L. Schoedler, Mr. Tang Sun-cheun, Mrs. Tong, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith, Mr. Wong Kwel.

## DEPARTURES.

Passengers sailed from Hong Kong on April 11 by the "Khyber" for Singapore, London and ports, were:—Mr. Anders, Cmdr. E. O. Broadley, Mrs. W. P. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. D. Burlingham, Miss Cartwright, Mrs. E. M. Miss J. A. and Mr. J. A. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clarke, Mr. W. G. Clark, Mrs. I. Day, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Digby, Mr. N. J. Ebbrow, Mrs. M. Evans, Lieut. Comdr. Fanchaw, Mr. Y. L. Fong, Mr. S. Y. Fong, Mr. H. W. Fowler, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. P. C. Gunningham, Mr. W. O. Haslie, Mr. and Mrs. Hulscher, Mr. Wm. Johnston, Mr. W. A. Lee Warren, Rev. Bro. Michael, Mr. F. P. Morley, Mr. D. Murphy, Mr. Neeley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Oliver, Rev. Bro. Paul, Mr. J. P. Pearson, Mr. Wm. Ritchie, Miss Sansen, Miss Sparks, Miss M. J. Stewart, Lieut. Comdr. Thompson, Mr. Tolison, Mr. J. Wallace, Surg. Comdr. and Mrs. Williams.

## £1,000,000. CONTRACTS.

In the face of strong competition from Continental shipbuilders, British firms have secured between them orders for six vessels of a total value of £1,000,000.

Three of the ships will be oil-tank vessels to carry 15,000 tons deadweight, and are to be built by the Furness Shipbuilding Company, Haverton Hill-in-Tees. They are to be constructed on the Isherwood "bracketless" system, and fitted with Duxford-Diesel engines by Richardson, Westgarth, and Co., Hartlepool.

The other three vessels will be twin-screw oil-tank steamers of about 3,700 tons deadweight each. They are to be built by Palmers Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Jarrow-on-Tyne, also on the Isherwood system, and their machinery will be constructed by Richardson, Westgarth, and Co.

The contracts were placed by Mr. George H. Taber, vice president of the Gulf Refining Company, of Pittsburg, United States, and the negotiations were carried out by Sir Joseph W. Isherwood, who will supervise the construction of the vessels. Those to be built at Jarrow are for the Venezuelan business of the Gulf Refining Company. British steel is to be used. The vessels to be built by the Furness Company will be the largest ever constructed on the Tees.

## BANK LINE LTD.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ... ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 5th May.

S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... Havre, London & Hamburg ... 5th June.

AUSTRALIA ... AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

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S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... Via Suez Canal ... 19th April.

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S.S. "TINHOW" ... from Hong Kong ... 25th April.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mopel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

STEAMERS	H'Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Yokohama
	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 20	Apr. 23	Apr. 25	Apr. 29	May 5
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 11	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 29
EMPEROR OF CANADA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 19
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 10
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 11	July 15	July 19	July 22	July 31
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 1	Aug. 5	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	Aug. 21
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2

(E/Asia & E/Russia call Nagasaki day after departure from Shanghai)

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## O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

ALASKA MARU ... Friday, 15th April.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.

LA PLATA MARU ... Friday, 6th May.

BOMBAY, SINGAPORE and Colombo.

HONOLULU MARU ... Tuesday, 19th April.

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-es-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.

MEXICO MARU ... Sunday, 1st May.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.

SEATTLE MARU ... Wednesday, 27th April.

BANGKOK—Via Saigon.

KOISO MARU ... Saturday, 30th April.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.

MENADO MARU ... Tuesday, 12th April.

TAIKWA MARU ... Tuesday, 26th April.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.

ARGON MARU (From Shanghai) Friday, 15th April.

TIENTSIN VIA TIENTIAU

CHUKWA MARU ... Middle of April.

JAPAN PORTS

ANDES MARU ... Tuesday, 12th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

KANO MARU ... Sunday, 17th April, 11 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

KOTSU MARU ... Thursday, 21st April, 10 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG

KOHOKO MARU (direct to Takao) Thursday, 14th April.

BATAVIA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th April.

DAIREN via CHEFOO & TSINGTAO.

For further particulars please apply to:—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

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Hong Kong-Borneo Line.

## S. S. "TA CHUNG"

For

Sandakan, Jambongan, Lahad Datu, Semporna & Tawau returning via Sandakan & Jesselton.

Will be loading on April 8.

Sailing hence on April 9, at 6 a.m.

Excellent accommodation for Saloon Passengers.

Through Bills of Lading issued to other B. N. Borneo Ports.

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,  
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,  
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND  
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,  
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE  
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
DEVANHA	8,155	10th April	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
ALIPORE	5,273	10th April	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
DELTA	8,097	27th April	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
MALWA	10,947	30th April	Marseilles and London
LAHORE	5,252	11th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
NELLORE	8,353	11th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, B'way & K'chi
KHIVA	5,135	14th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
JEYPORE	5,318	20th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
NYANZA	7,023	25th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
MOREA	10,913	28th May	Marseilles & London
KASHMIR	9,005	13th June	Marseilles and London
MANITOA	10,002	15th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,144	9th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MACEDONIA	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to  
Constantinople, Pireus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the  
Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

JANUS	4,824	10th April	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	24th April	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,000	29th April	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	29th April	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
TANDA	6,956	3rd June	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, &
ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st July	Melbourne.
ARAFURA	6,000	29th July	

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		6 a.m.	
KHIVA	9,135	18th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
SANTHIA	7,754	22nd April	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
NYANZA	7,023	23rd April	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
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## "DEMOCRACY."

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S THREE PRINCIPLES.

NATIONALISM EXPLAINED.

THE ECONOMIC FACTOR IN CHINA.

The "China Mail" publishes to-day the second of the series of  
six lectures in which the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen explained his three  
principles of Democracy and Nationalism. This lecture deals with  
the economic factor in China as it was seen by "The Father of the  
Republic."

### SECOND LECTURE.

The Rise and Fall of  
Races.

The prosperity or decay of a  
people depends primarily on the  
growth or decrease of its popula-  
tion. Now since history began  
many peoples, some of them famo-  
us, have perished through natural  
causes. The Chinese people, how-  
ever, has not only not perished  
through some six thousand years of  
progress but has increased to its  
present dimensions. Are we then  
to assume with some that this pro-  
gress will continue indefinitely and  
that as former calamities have faded  
to destroy us that it will always  
be so? I am not certain. As far  
as extinction goes, we shall proba-  
bly escape that in any case. But  
progress entails a combination of  
natural capacity with human effort.  
Human effort in its most important  
aspect is directed towards two  
things, governmental and economic  
efficiency. These two things are of  
much greater importance than na-  
tural capacity for survival. But  
our race has drifted so far that  
they have turned to instruments of  
oppression, and we are struggling  
in the deep waters into which they  
have carried us.

In the past thousand years, the  
Chinese have twice suffered oppres-  
sion in the sphere of government  
by the Mongols and by the Man-  
chus. Neither of these peoples  
were numerous and they were ulti-  
mately absorbed. Now the situa-  
tion has changed. I have already  
shown how the foreign nations  
have grown during the past hun-  
dred years, and how they are likely  
to grow during the next. The Red  
Indians of America show the nat-  
ural decay of a race.

Now when a race decays by na-  
tural causes, it does so slowly.  
Political and economic progress  
destroy it with much greater rapid-  
ity. This is the immediate danger.  
If we can stave off the political and  
economic control of foreigners for  
ten years, we may survive. If not,  
we shall perish just as India has  
done.

### China of the Past.

When the English destroyed the  
Indian nation they feared "us."  
Now they do so no longer. We  
have lost much territory, Wei-hai-  
wei, Port Arthur, Tsingtau, Kow-  
loon and Kwong Chau Wan. After  
the war the powers were pleased to  
give back their latest acquisitions,  
Tsingtau and Wei-hai-wei. These  
are, however, only minor conces-  
sions. The original idea of the  
powers was that China was help-  
less and could not govern herself,  
so they seized the coastal districts  
intending to partition the country.  
But after the Revolution they said  
that China was not quite helpless  
and they abandoned the idea. When  
the Revolution broke out some said  
that it would result in partition, but  
the reverse has been the case. It  
was the war between Japan and  
the Manchus which lost us Korea,  
Formosa and the Pescadores. It  
was after a war with France and  
a Chinese victory at Chan Nam  
Kwan that the Manchus like fools  
surrendered Annam. ("The first  
time" said a Frenchman, "that the  
victors have sued for peace—What  
strange people you are!") and the  
English took Burma from us. Then  
we gave away our northern coun-  
tries to the Russians. Then there  
are the Lao Chao Islands, Siam,  
Po Lo U, the Sulu Archipelago,  
Java, Ceylon, Nepal, Bhutan, all  
formerly parts of the Chinese Em-  
pire. In those days there was no  
foreign Imperialism in Asia only  
Chinese Imperialism, and the small  
nations feared us accordingly. Now  
when the Kwong Man Tong held its  
assembly in Kwangtung recently,  
representatives came from Mon-  
golia to see whether this new Gov-  
ernment which had been established  
was Imperialistic like its predeces-  
sors. When they found what was  
our attitude on this point, they  
went away full of praise for us;  
and all the small weak nations feel  
the same towards us.

### China's Status.

Since the Revolution, the powers  
have been to realise the difficulty  
of a political control of China.  
They have seen the Manchu des-  
potism give rise to the revolution  
and they realise that the resistance  
which we should make to political  
domination would embarrass them.  
So they have set their hearts on  
economic domination. They thought  
that by abandoning their schemes  
for political domination they could  
avoid a collision with one another.  
It is true that so far as China was  
concerned they were successful, in  
doing so but in Europe the Balkan  
Peninsula set them about each  
other's ears and caused them im-  
mense losses besides bringing down  
the German and Austrian Empires.  
In spite of this, the Imperialism of  
Europe is as aggressive as ever,  
even America abandoned the Mon-  
roe Doctrine and joined in the war.  
Since then Imperialism may have  
had a temporary setback in Europe

but in China—Why a few days ago  
saw twenty or more warships  
threatening Canton. Imperialism  
is now ranged on the side of econo-  
mic control, a far more danger-  
ous thing than political domi-  
nation. The latter anyone  
can recognise. The Cantonese did  
so to their sorrow when they saw  
the twenty men-of-war. The  
former is more insidious. Econo-  
mic penetration by the powers has  
been going on for many years un-  
observed by the mass of the people  
until China is no more than a  
colony of the powers. Only half  
yourself by saying, "Only half  
of our country is a colony of the  
powers." I say that their econo-  
mic oppression is worse for us than  
if all China were a colonial posses-  
sion. You talk of the Koreans be-  
ing enslaved by the Japanese and  
the Annamites being enslaved by  
the French. But you do not realise  
how pitiful is your own situation  
(?) even worse than theirs (?).  
Now whose colony are you? Who  
are your masters? They are all  
those countries with which you have  
treaties. We are the slaves of  
every nation. The slaves of one  
nation have a right to call upon  
that nation in time of distress.  
But during the great famine in  
North China, the powers did not  
consider it their duty to contribute  
towards relief. Foreigners in  
China did so; but we realised that  
the motive was charity and not a  
feeling of duty. Masters would  
have done much more for their  
slaves. That is what I mean when  
I say it is better to be slaves of  
one country than of all countries  
together. I would rather use the  
phrase "a secondary colony" to  
describe us as one speaks of sec-  
ondary products in chemistry. Or  
one might say "under-colonies" like  
under secretaries.

### Dishonest Officials.

Why should we have to claim the  
Customs Surplus which ought to be  
ours anyhow? Because the foreign-  
ers have seized the customs re-  
venue.

In early days we knew nothing  
of customs. We had no external  
trade—the door was closed. By  
and by the English came to China  
and knocked at the door asking to  
trade with us. China shut the door  
and refused. Then their economic  
system and Imperialist policy drove  
them to break down the door.  
Their army occupied Canton, found  
they could not hold it and demand-  
ed Hong Kong instead, and an in-  
demnities. China was too poor to pay  
demnities. The Customs to Eng-  
land and allowed her to collect the  
import duty. The Manchus thought  
that the debt could be paid off only  
after a long time, but in the hands  
of the English it was found that  
the Customs produced enough to  
pay off the indemnity in a few  
years. The emperor then realised  
that much revenue had been  
swallowed up by dishonest officials  
and gave the Customs to the En-  
glish to manage. By and by as the  
trade of other nations grew their  
nationals were appointed also to the  
service until it fell entirely under  
the control of foreigners. Every  
treaty made with foreigners has  
been to the disadvantage of China  
and the Customs treaties are no  
exception. The Chinese are de-  
prived of the collection, and spend-  
ing of their own customs revenue;  
and this is a thing we must fight  
for.

### The Value of a Tariff.

Now a tariff is a weapon against  
outside economic pressure and a  
defence of internal production, just  
as forts on the coast are against  
invasion. A protective tariff  
preserves the industries of a coun-  
try against foreign imports. Take  
the case of America, once an agri-  
cultural country which has taken  
to a tariff to protect itself against  
the industrial nations of Europe.  
The heavy duties charged in other  
countries make imported goods dear  
and bring prosperity to home  
trades. How is it with China? In  
old days, she was self-sufficing;  
"Men plough and women weave."  
What has happened now? Our  
weaving industry has been destroy-  
ed by foreign competition and cheap  
foreign cloth. Our people have lost  
their means of livelihood and be-  
come unemployed in great numbers  
through foreign economic pressure.  
Even where we have native industry  
it uses imported yarn. Recently  
however we have got foreign  
machinery and begun to weave yarn  
from home grown cotton. There  
are a number of mills in Shanghai  
as well as cloth factories, which  
ought to enable us to do without  
foreign products.

But the foreign control of the  
customs enables them to tax our  
products heavily, which must also  
pay. Likin. During the war  
scarcity of foreign imports gave a  
great stimulus to our manufactures.  
But since the peace our manufac-  
turers have once more been bank-

rupted by foreign imports and we  
can do nothing to protect them—  
rather the reverse. It is like a war  
in which one side digs trenches for  
the enemy to use. In 1921 imports  
into China exceeded exports by 800  
million dollars, an increase of 2 1/2  
times in ten years. In another ten  
years at the same rate the excess  
will amount to 1,250 million dollars.  
That means that China must pay to  
foreign countries this huge sum for  
goods alone.

### Foreign Banks.

Banks are another example of  
economic oppression. The Chinese  
of today put little faith in their  
own banks and great faith in  
foreign banks, and nowhere  
more so than in Kwang  
Tung. Notes of Chinese banks  
used to circulate there, but now  
silver has taken their place, and  
even this is at a discount compared  
with foreign paper. Foreign paper  
is ousting our silver currency just  
as it did our bank notes, and there  
are now tens of millions of dollars  
in foreign notes circulating in the  
province. People will not take sil-  
ver; they prefer foreign notes.  
The same is true of Shanghai, Tien-  
tsin, Hankow and wherever trade  
enters the country. We are infect-  
ed with the virus of economic  
dependence. We have got used to  
regarding foreigners as million-  
aires, not realising that they are  
buying our goods with mere paper.  
They are not naturally wealthy;  
much of their wealth is, as it were,  
a present from us. They only need  
to print ten million paper dollars  
and our acceptance turns them into  
hard cash. For a few cents they  
can produce a dollar, and this cheap  
product exchanges for solid goods  
which we bring them. Think for  
yourself what a vast sum we lose  
over the transaction.

Why cannot we do the same? The  
answer is economic dependence  
again. We trust the foreigner not  
ourselves, and our paper will not  
circulate. Then again our people  
remitt their money through foreign  
banks; and besides commission,  
these banks make a profit on the  
exchange and over the difference  
between dollars and taels—alto-  
gether something like two or three  
per cent on every transaction. It  
costs between two and three hun-  
dred dollars to remit ten thousand  
dollars from Canton to Shanghai;  
and our people incur these losses  
simply because they are cured with  
the economic domination of out-  
siders.

### Interest on Deposits.

Then again take the case of de-  
posits in banks. The Chinese when  
they have money to deposit, do not  
go to a Chinese bank and ask "What  
is your capital? What interest do  
you give?" They only ask, "Is the  
management Chinese?" and then re-  
fuse to put their money in it. They  
do not go to a foreign bank and ask,  
"Is this bank sound or not?" "What  
interest does it pay?" but as soon  
as they are told that the manage-  
ment is in the hands of foreigners  
and that it has a foreign name, they  
lose all sense of caution and put  
their money in it. They do not  
troubleshoot how small the interest is.  
A most remarkable instance was the  
account of the Manchu Royal house,  
who fearing after the Wuchang out-  
break that their property would be  
confiscated, placed all their re-  
sources in foreign banks without  
interest. After the defeat of the  
Imperial troops so much money and  
valuables were deposited in the for-  
eign banks at Peking by the Man-  
chus that these banks not only re-  
fused to pay interest but demanded  
payment for accepting deposits, and  
the depositors were so anxious  
to trust their property to them  
that they paid whatever was de-  
manded. At that time the foreign  
banks received on deposit fully  
twelve thousand million dollars  
(?). Some of this of course was  
recovered. But some ten years or  
so after when Fung Kwok-cheung,  
Wong Ching-yuen, Lei Tun and Tao  
Kwan suppressed the Manchu offi-  
cials the spoils only amounted to a  
few tens of millions each. They

(Continued on page 6.)

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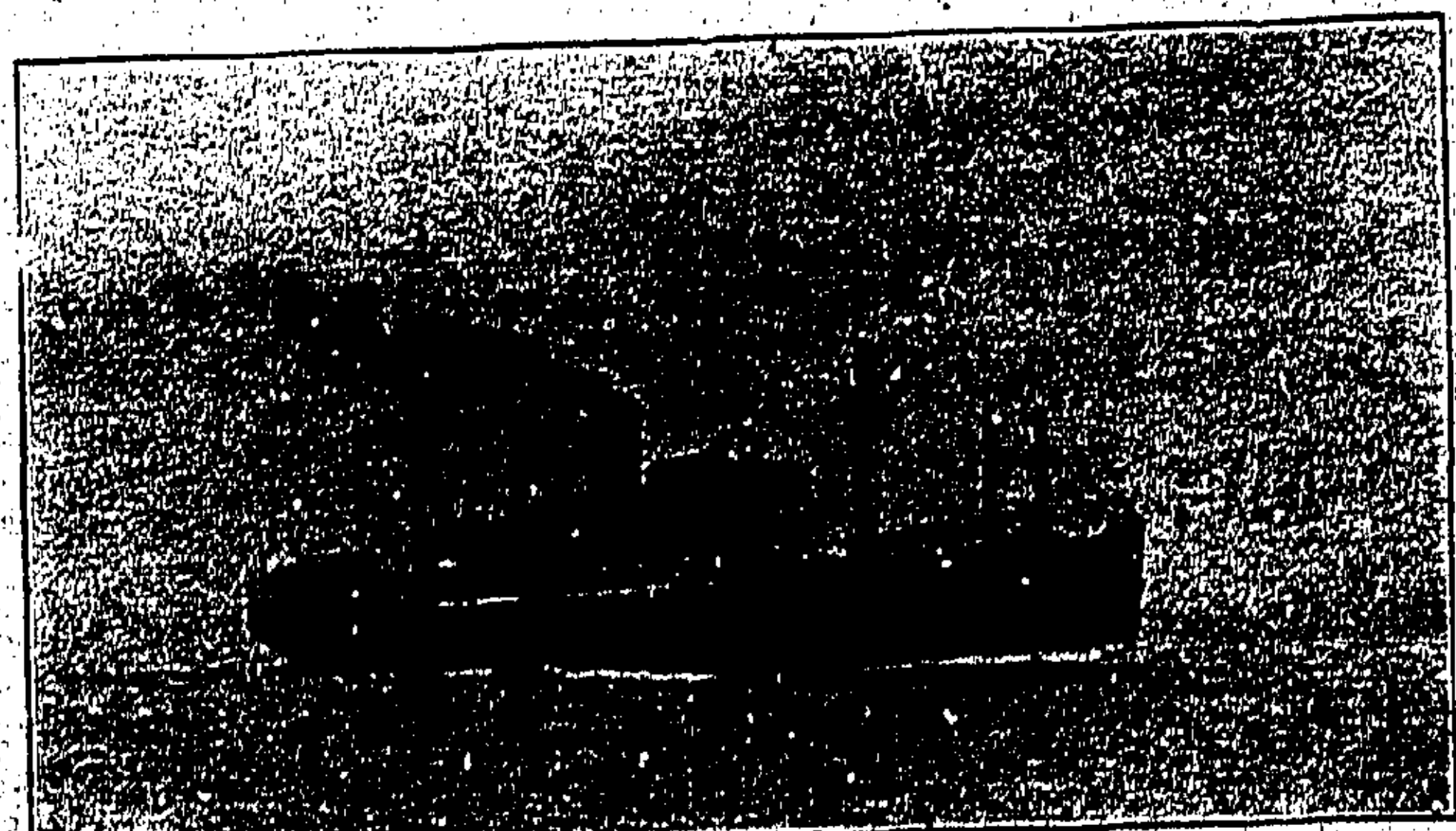
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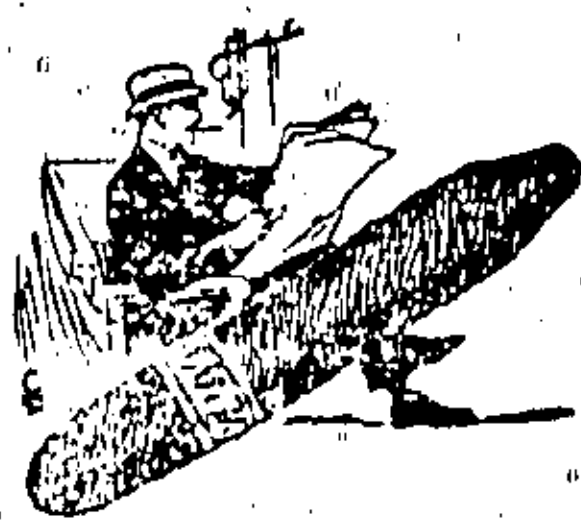
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### BIRTH.

HEIMANN.—On April 6, 1927, at  
Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P.  
Heimann, a daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

PRICE—JONES.—On April 6, 1927,  
at Shanghai, Arthur Clement,  
second son of the Rev. W. J.  
Price, of Ootacamund, South  
India, to Ray, second daughter  
of the Rev. J. J. Jones, of  
Oswestry (Salop).

### DEATHS.

ALEXANDER.—On March 26, 1927,  
at Peking, Wilfred Archibald  
Alexander of His Majesty's  
Service.

BOWDEN.—On April 4, 1927, at  
Tientsin, Ethelwyn (Wynnie),  
wife of Rothwell C. Bowden  
of Shanghai.

BRATH.—On April 7, 1927, at  
Shanghai, David Brath, Norwegian  
subject, master of the s.s.  
"Hsing Shih" aged 53 years.

MAY.—On April 2, 1927, at Shang-  
hai, Rose May, wife of the late  
Charles May, of the Chinese  
Maritime Customs, Lights Dept.,  
aged 61 years.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, April 12, 1927.

### A UNITED FRONT.

All the efforts to disunite the  
Powers in relation to the Nanking  
outrages have failed. Both Japan  
and France have joined with  
America, Great Britain, and Italy  
in presenting identical Notes to the  
Nationalist Government demand-  
ing the punishment of the com-  
manders of the troops responsible  
for the outrages, an apology in  
writing by the Commander-in-  
Chief of the Nationalist armies,  
and complete reparation for per-  
sonal injuries and damage done.  
No time limit has been set for  
fulfilment of these demands. It  
is anticipated, however, that com-  
pensation will be forthcoming. It  
is stated that the Nationalists are  
unlikely to refuse redress for the  
grave outrages, for which no  
civilised State would refuse an  
immediate apology and punish-  
ment of the perpetrators, and  
material compensation for the  
sufferers. This, of course, is an  
optimistic view, which may not be  
shared by all foreigners. During  
the three weeks that have elapsed  
since the Nanking reign of terror  
not one word of regret has come  
from the Nationalist mouth-piece  
in Hankow. On the contrary,  
efforts have been made to trans-  
fer the blame from Nationalist to  
Northern shoulders. Even as late  
as yesterday the Nationalist or-  
gan in Canton characterised the

stories of the nameless outrages  
in Nanking as "entirely untrue,"  
a "campaign of whispered lies,"  
and "British propaganda."

There is not much, therefore,  
to encourage the belief in Lon-  
don that the Nationalist Govern-  
ment will be ready to comply with  
the demands of the five Powers.  
Much depends—like everything  
else in Nationalist politics—on  
how far the moderates in the  
Nationalist Party will be per-  
mitted by the extremists to see  
reason and to make the necessary  
amende honorable without undue  
delay or fuss. The demands in  
the Notes in no way impair the  
sovereignty or "dignity" of the  
Chinese people. They are directed  
against those influences, both  
Chinese and foreign (i.e., Soviet)  
which made themselves respon-  
sible for the Nanking outrages.  
If they do not desire the great  
majority of the Chinese people to  
burn with very shame that such  
horrors should be possible in  
China to-day, the Nationalist Gov-  
ernment should know their ob-  
vious duty better than outsiders  
can tell them. They have either  
to refuse compliance with the  
demands made by the Powers—  
and thus countenance the out-  
rages in their entirety—or else  
graciously yield, and thus prove to  
the world that Chinese Nation-  
alism has nothing in common with  
the Bolshevik campaign to in-  
flame the Chinese people to dis-  
trust, hatred, and violence to-  
ward the people of friendly  
Powers. There can be no com-  
promise, no half-way measures to  
cover up the outrages committed,  
and no qualified apology. Nor can  
there be any question of deferring  
consideration of the very sane  
and reasonable demands unduly.  
The fact that absolute unity pre-  
vails amongst the Powers con-  
cerned should of itself be suf-  
ficient for the Nationalist Gov-  
ernment.

### Britain's Vitality.

Those who like to say "The  
country is going to the dogs, sir—  
to the dogs," will not relish read-  
ing the Budget the Chancellor of  
the Exchequer introduced in the  
House of Commons yesterday.  
Although Mr. Churchill's review  
of the nation's finances reveals  
the severe losses caused by last  
year's strikes, there is abundant  
evidence of the country's amazing  
vitality. As Mr. Churchill ob-  
served during his speech, when  
one reflects on the great social  
and industrial struggle, involving  
millions of people, the marvel is,  
not that we had suffered much,  
but that we had not suffered  
more. The most remarkable fact  
of all, as he added, is that the  
trade of the country flowed in a  
manner that was scarcely con-  
ceivable. Exchange had remain-  
ed like a rock, and we still re-  
mained the greatest creditor  
nation and the financial central  
of the world. These are facts that  
cannot be too widely known, for  
they are at once an answer to the  
croakers in our midst, and a  
challenge to our outside detrac-  
tors. The vitality of Britain is  
as great as ever, and while the  
heart of the Empire is sound the  
great British Commonwealth of  
Nations will continue to flourish.

## NANKING OUTRAGES.

Five Powers Present  
Demands.

MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED.

Shanghai, April 11.

The following communication  
was handed to Eugene Chen  
representing the Nationalist Gov-  
ernment at Hankow this after-  
noon by the Consul-General of  
the five Powers. A duplicate was  
delivered to Chiang Kai-shek re-  
presentative at Shanghai simul-  
taneously.

"Under instructions from the  
American, British, French,  
Italian and Japanese Govern-  
ments the undersigned are direct-  
ed by the Diplomatic Representa-  
tives of their several countries in  
China to present to you the fol-  
lowing terms (which simultane-  
ously are being communicated  
to general Chiang Kai-shek,  
Commander-in-Chief of the  
Nationalist Armies), for the  
prompt settlement of the situa-  
tion created by the outrages  
against their nationals, commit-  
ted by Nationalist troops at  
Nanking on March 24.

"Firstly, the adequate punish-  
ment of the commanders of the  
troops responsible for the  
murders and personal injuries  
and indignities and the material  
damage done, as also all persons  
found to be implicated.

"Secondly, an apology in writ-  
ing by the Commander-in-Chief  
of the Nationalist armies, includ-  
ing an express written undertak-  
ing to refrain from all forms of  
violence and agitation against  
foreign lives and property.

"Thirdly, complete reparation  
for personal injuries and material  
damage done.

### Official Statement.

An official statement handed to  
the Press with the Note states  
that upon the entry of the  
Nationalists into Nanking there  
were perpetrated against the  
foreign Consuls and other resi-  
dents by uniformed organised  
bodies of Nationalist troops, dur-  
ing the morning and afternoon  
of the 24th systematic outrages  
on their persons and properties.

A number of American, British,  
French, Italian and Japanese  
nationals were murdered and  
wounded and many other brutally  
assaulted and their lives  
jeopardised. They were robbed  
and treated with utmost indigni-  
ties and the women were  
subjected to nameless outrages.

The American, British and  
Japanese consulates were violated  
and their flags insulted. The  
houses and institutions of all  
foreigners in Nanking were sys-  
tematically looted and in many  
cases burnt.

In view of these obviously pre-  
meditated assaults the Govern-  
ments found it necessary to for-  
mulate demands for satisfactory  
amends by the responsible Na-  
tionalist authorities.

The terms are studiously mod-  
erate, covering only a minimum of  
what would in circumstances be  
done by way of honourable  
amends by a Government con-  
scious of its dignity and duty to-  
wards other friendly peoples in  
the Family of Nations.

The demands are not made in  
derogation of the sovereignty and  
dignity of the Chinese people  
whom the interested Governments  
are glad to believe are friendly  
and with whom they earnestly  
desire to continue and improve  
relationships, goodwill and co-  
operation.

They are directed towards  
those influences both foreign and  
Chinese which made themselves  
responsible for the Nanking  
outrage by activities seeking to  
break up the existing friendship  
and inflame the Chinese people  
to distrust, hatred, and violence  
towards the people of friendly  
Powers.—Reuter.

### MARINE PAINTER'S DEATH.

London, April 11.

The death is reported of the  
famous American marine painter,  
Mr. William Parsons Dana.  
Reuter.

Mr. W. P. Dana was born at  
Boston, Mass., in 1853 and studied  
art in the Ecole des Beaux Arts.  
He maintained a studio in New  
York City from 1882 to 1870 since  
which time he has lived abroad.  
He received a gold medal at the  
Paris Exposition of 1875 and is  
prize for painting at the Fenay-  
vanle Fine Arts Academy in 1881.

## "DEMOCRACY."

(Continued from Page 5.)

again for safe custody deposited  
their gains in the foreign banks  
which gave them four or five per  
cent, while lending their money  
to Chinese business men at 8 per  
cent. That is they act as middle-  
men exacting interest from Chinese  
for the use of Chinese money. And  
all because Chinese insist on de-  
positing their money in foreign  
banks. The reason given is the  
greater stability of foreign banks.

### Shipping Charges.

Then take shipping charges. The  
Chinese must employ foreign ships  
to carry their goods abroad or even  
to a great extent to their ports up  
country. Chang Sha, Hankow or  
Canton. Japanese shipping which  
began with only one company, the  
N.Y.K., has now grown till it in-  
cludes fleets like those of the  
T.K.K., O.S.K. and Nisshin K.K.,  
plying to all quarters of the world.  
What is the secret of this? Gov-  
ernment subsidies and government  
support. Chinese who ask what is  
the advantage of this do not realise  
that through their competition with  
the foreign nations the Japanese have  
secured agreements limiting freight  
charges so that although ships  
plying from Europe to Asia must  
pass Shanghai before they reach  
Nagasaki and Yokohama in fact the  
rate per ton from Europe to the  
latter ports is actually lower than  
that from Europe to Shanghai on  
account of the absence of Chinese  
competition. This lowers the price  
of foreign goods in Japan as com-  
pared with China and raises the  
price of Chinese goods in Europe.  
On each \$100 worth of freight  
China must pay an extra ten per  
cent, and this on the present  
trade figures represents a loss  
of a hundred millions a year.

Add to this the revenue, rents  
and land values of the various  
concessions and colonies amounting to  
a considerable sum. In Hong  
Kong, Formosa, Shanghai, Tien-  
tsin, Hankow and Dairen, the Chi-  
nese inhabitants pay to the foreign-  
ers not less than two hundred mil-  
lions a year. The revenue which  
Formosa paid the Japanese has  
risen from twenty millions to a  
hundred millions, and Hong Kong,  
which used to pay the English a  
few millions, now pays as much as  
thirty. These sums are likely in  
future to increase proportionately.

No accurate figures are available  
for the proportion of rent paid to  
foreigners and Chinese, but no  
doubt the foreigners get the lion's  
share. Their economic con-  
trol enables them to take  
full advantage of the rising  
value of land and to sell  
dear what they bought cheap. I  
suppose the loss to China under  
these three heads—Revenue, rent  
and land values can hardly be less  
than four or five hundred million  
dollars a year.

### Foreign Undertakings.

Then take foreign undertakings  
in China. The total cannot easily be  
calculated but one alone the South  
Manchuria Railway makes a pro-  
fit of more than fifty millions a  
year. Let us put the total at a  
thousand millions and upward.

Then take the instances in which  
the foreigners in concessions have  
taken advantage of Chinese weak-  
ness for a gamble to induce them to  
go in for speculation. Every year  
there are several small booms and  
every few years there is a big one.  
Take Rubber or Marks for instance;  
and the Chinese always have to bear  
the losses in a big boom to the ex-  
tent of tens of millions, while losses  
in small speculations must come to  
tens of millions in a year.

As for indemnities exacted after  
military operations such as the  
Japanese indemnity of 250 mil-  
lions and the Boxer indemnity of  
nine hundred million taels these are  
instances of political oppression—  
only temporary not like economic  
oppression perpetual. Then there  
are the losses of Chinese in Bar-  
barian countries which cannot be  
calculated. To sum up. These  
forms of spoliation which I have  
enumerated, represent a yearly  
drain on our resources of not less  
than twelve hundred million dol-  
lars. It is not likely to decrease in  
future but rather to increase. To-  
day it has impoverished our people  
and depleted our resources; and un-  
less we find means to stem it, this  
oppression will continue until our  
state is destroyed and our race ex-  
tinct.

In the most flourishing period of  
China's existence at the height of  
her magnificence, the tribute paid  
to the court was little over a mil-  
lion dollars. The same sum was  
paid to the Golden Tartars when  
China was weakest and most dis-  
graced. Now we must pay in trib-  
ute to foreigners twelve hundred  
millions a year—in ten years twelve  
thousand millions. How then can  
we start industries or make social  
progress? What could not be done  
for them with this vast sum? But  
now our industries are stationary  
our people without enterprise.  
They could not do more harm if  
they let loose a million soldiers to  
murder us; and behind this econ-  
omic tyranny is the policy of im-  
perialism. Our people's energy de-  
cays daily; every day the horde of  
unemployed men grows; and every  
day our country gets weaker.

If we are to survive we must rise  
and resist these three destruc-  
tive forces—Our stationary popu-  
lation and the growing numbers of  
foreigners; political domination  
and economic control. If we fail  
in this in a hundred years for all  
our vast territory and our four  
hundred millions, we shall be wiped  
out as the Red Indians are to-day.  
The third lecture of the series  
will appear in tomorrow's "China  
Mail."

## HANKOW INCIDENT.

Attack on Japanese  
Concession.

FULL STORY OF THE RIOT.

Shanghai, April 11.

The first account other than  
the meagre official wireless of the  
attack on the Japanese concession  
on April 8, has just been received  
by mail from Reuter's Hankow  
correspondent.

The actual affair began in a  
small way by Chinese youths  
throwing stones at Japanese sail-  
ors, but gangs of coolies had been  
looking for trouble for weeks  
previous.

The sailors naturally resented  
and remonstrated. The coolies  
cursed them and they cursed  
back. Then the rich coolies, al-  
ways boiling for a scrap, joined  
the cursing in and attacked  
crowds of the lower class.

As there were only six sailors,  
the coolies rushed them. The  
sailors ran to a Japanese restau-  
rant, and were chased upstairs,  
where a fight ensued.

Soon afterwards, a shout went  
up outside that a "rich coolie  
has been stabbed to death by the  
Japanese imperialists." The word  
was immediately flashed to the  
Riesha Coolies Union and in a  
short time thousands of hate  
maddened coolies began to attack  
the Japanese concession.

The cry went up everywhere,  
"Kill the Japanese." "Murder the  
imperialists!" The mob seemed  
to become mad with the fury of  
their own shrieks.

Marines Landed.  
Japanese civilians caught in the  
streets were beaten and smashed,  
and their clothes torn off. The  
aforementioned six sailors were  
overpowered and carried off to the  
Union headquarters in the  
native city.

Japanese in every district of  
Hankow were set upon in the  
streets by mobs and some were  
beaten insensible and beyond re-  
cognition while some were killed.  
One Japanese woman who had  
given birth to a child a few days  
before was dragged out on the  
street and killed.

The mob was now chafeful of  
bloodstains. Restaurants, stores,  
homes and offices were pillaged.  
Before the Japanese Consul Gen-  
eral felt that the situation was  
unbearable and ordered armed  
forces ashore from the three gun-  
boats. A few squads of marines  
landed and two short bursts from  
a machine gun were fired and the  
streets cleared magic-like. Coolies  
trapped on each other in their  
effort to get off the Concession.  
The Japanese marines followed  
them without firing until the  
Concession was cleared, when  
Japanese armed guards were  
posted at all entrances.—Reuter.

## SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

WARRANT FOR DUFFIELD'S  
ARREST.

Gibraltar, April 11.  
At the inquest on Colonel Fitz-  
Gerald the jury returned a verdict  
of death as a result of a bullet  
fired by Lieut. Duffield.

The coroner issued a warrant for  
Lieut. Duffield's arrest.—Reuter.

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Fitz-  
Gerald, commanding the Second  
Battalion of the East Surrey Regi-  
ment, was shot dead by Lieutenant  
A. C. Duffield of the same regiment.  
At the inquest on Lieut. Fitz-  
Gerald, the adjutant gave evidence  
that Lieut. Duffield entered the  
orderly room to see Col. FitzGerald,  
after which two shots were heard  
and the adjutant rushed into the  
room. Lieut. Col. FitzGerald then said  
"He has shot me. Arrest him!"

They stood together by the open  
door.

"Heart of my heart," he whis-  
pered, "how I love you!"

"And how I love you," she an-  
swered. "Light of my days, light of  
my thoughts, light of my very  
existence, light—"

"Lucy," shouted her father's  
angry voice from above, "just put  
out that light at once and get to  
bed!"

Visitor: "Five shillings for that  
poky room I had last night! Why,  
it's preposterous!"

Hotel Proprietor: "Our usual  
charge, sir."

Visitor: "Anyhow, I refuse to  
pay it, especially as I didn't get a  
wink of sleep all night. I was  
walking up and down the floor with  
a raging toothache!"

Hotel Proprietor: "In that case,  
there certainly will be an altera-  
tion in the bill. One shilling extra  
for the wear and tear of the car-  
pet, please!"

### BRONCHIAL COUGHS.

BRONCHIAL coughs are not trid-  
ing. They are even menacing if allowed  
to hang on and weaken the system.  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is just  
what you ought to take for bronchial,  
influenza and is gripe coughs. It con-  
tains no opiates and a pleasant feeling  
of warmth and comfort follows the  
first dose. Sold everywhere.



**\$800,000,000 BUDGET.**

(Continued from Page 1.)

The period of the automatic increase of expenditure had ended, and next year if no new commitments were undertaken the automatic decrease of expenditure would almost overtake the increase.

**A Bright Spot.**

After announcing the re-arrangement of ministries already mentioned, Mr. Churchill said he saw no reason to alter the estimate of a £6,000,000 yield from the betting tax.

He estimated the income tax at £231,000,000 compared with £254,750,000 last year.

The only bright spot was the receipts for the motor licences duty, namely £24,000,000, compared with £18,000,000 in 1925.

The only war debt settlements still outstanding were with Yugoslavia and Russia. Against £33,000,000 we paid the United States last year we had received £17,500,000 from Germany and our allies. He estimated the receipts this year from this source at £25,000,000.

**Saving in Interest.**

In connection with war debts, Mr. Churchill said that taking into account the altered rate of exchange inter alia there was a £75,000,000 reduction in debt interest compared with five years ago which was equivalent to one-fifth of the annual interest burden.

Mr. Churchill said he never dreamed of meeting the 1927 deficit by a partial suspension of the sinking fund. With regard to the latter he reminded the House that it was confronted with a deficit of between £35,000,000 and £40,000,000, namely a prospective one and a substantial part of the old one.

Mr. Churchill proceeded to outline changes in income tax collection methods which did not affect the basis of assessment.

**Tighter Income Tax Laws.**

With a view to closing loopholes which enabled taxpayers to avoid part of the income tax, the Government had invited the co-operation of the Government of the Channel Islands in preventing loss in the case of migrants to Jersey and Guernsey.

The section of the Finance Act dealing with avoidance of super tax through the medium of a one-man company and in connection with the sale of securities would be strengthened.

Other steps would be taken in connection with the avoidance of payment of income tax and estate duty. Improved machinery would be proposed to enable income tax recovery in respect of copyright payments to non-resident playwrights, authors and the like.

**Fresh Taxation.**

Mr. Churchill, turning to new taxation proposals said that under the Safeguarding of Industries procedure there would be a duty of 28s. per cwt. for five years on tableware of translucent and vitrified pottery, which it was estimated would bring in £260,000 a year.

All imported motor tyres would be brought within the scope of the McKenna duties immediately, and Empire tyres would receive a rebate of one-third.

One foreign firm was already established here, and another was likely to come.

The customs and excise duty on matches, which last year reached £3,500,000 would be raised to approximately 20 per cent, and rates would be imposed according to the contents of the box, instead of per 10,000 matches.

The new tax was expected to yield £700,000 a year.

**Duties on Wines.**

Although the duties on wines had been doubled in 1920 the consumption of wine was 50 per cent. above the pre-war figure for 1921, but all classes of wine had not advanced equally. Port had gained the most, at the probable expense of whiskey.

Under substantial preference in 1925 sweet wines had made a remarkable success. Sparkling wine was below the pre-war level.

He therefore proposed that non-Empire wines containing over 25 degrees proof spirit should pay 8s., instead of 6s. a gallon, and under 25 degrees 3s. instead of 2s. 6d.

The corresponding rates on Empire wines above and below 27 degrees would be 4s. and 2s., respectively.

He expected the duties to yield £1,500,000 in the year. The rates would operate on April 25 and restricted clearances would cease on April 26.

**Women Smokers.**

Mr. Churchill created laughter by referring to the birth of the new wine industry, "where there are no vineyards in Britain." He explained that science and enterprise had enabled the importation of the juice of the crop and thus avoid duty. He therefore proposed an excise duty of 1s. a gallon on British wines.

**FALSE ALARMS.****MOTOR HORN LIKE POLICE WHISTLE.**

The owner of a motor car was this morning fined \$10 by Major Willson for using a Bosch electric horn.

Sub-inspector Alexander said that the objection to this kind of horn, was that besides being very noisy, it sounded like a police whistle and the police from various stations have very often turned out only to find there has been a false alarm.

Sergt. Hawkin said the owner had been requested to discontinue the use of this horn and he had promised to do so.

A similar summons against the driver of the car was dismissed.

**SHAMMED INSANITY.****MAN FOUND IN GOVT. HOUSE GROUNDS.**

Major Wilkin had before him this morning a Chinese charged with trespass in the grounds of Government House.

Detective Inspector M. Murphy said from different statements made by the accused at the time of his arrest the police believed the man to be insane. He had been under observation, however, and the doctor reported that there was nothing wrong with him. This being so, it was now up to the accused to account for his presence at Government House.

Accused, who did not show any interest in the case, did not say any thing.

In passing sentence of six weeks' jail the Magistrate said accused had no right to be there at five o'clock in the morning.

**WINDOW SMASHED.****CITY THIEVES STEAL GOLD WATCHES.**

A plate glass in the show window of the Shun Heng Watchmaker's shop, in Des Voeux Road Central was broken by thieves early this morning, and gold watches worth \$720 were stolen.

**STREET ACCIDENTS.**

Knocked down by a motor car driven by Mr. T. E. Jackson, Government Marine Surveyor, in Queen's Road East yesterday, a Chinese received injuries which had to be treated in hospital.

Injured through being knocked down by a tramcar in Des Voeux Road West a Chinese was yesterday taken to the hospital.

He estimated the revenue therefrom at £90,000 in the year. Turning to tobacco, he attributed the increased consumption, which was one third greater than in 1918, to smoking by other sex. The increase in the duty on imported unmanufactured tobacco would be raised from 98d. to 106d. per lb. and would yield, he estimated, £3,400,000 in the year. He did not believe the whole cost of the tax would be passed on to the consumer. The restrictions on clearances would be removed immediately.

**£12,000,000 Road Fund.**

Mr. Churchill, summing up, said the estimated increases in the ordinary indirect taxes would yield an increased revenue of £5,880,000 in the present year and £6,500,000 in the full year, leaving £20,000,000 to be found from other sources, which was accounted for by administrative arrangements.

Mr. Churchill said in this connection that the £12,000,000 reserve of the road fund would be transferred to the State.

He estimated to save £5,000,000 a year by again reducing the period of credit allowed brewers from two months to a month.

By collecting the landlords' property tax on January 1 instead of a twice a year, and by making another adjustment he estimated to make £14,800,000.

He also reckoned towards the deficit £300,000 from rectification of the estate duty anomaly.

A Prospective Surplus. The items enumerated totalled £38,000,000, and the prospective deficit £21,500,000 became a prospective surplus of £16,500,000.

This enabled him to raise the sinking fund to £65,000,000 and so pay off nearly half of the arrears due to the 1926 disaster.

Thus he balanced the 1927 budget with a revenue of £384,800,000 and an expenditure of £383,400,000.

Mr. Churchill concluded by declaring that unless the expenditure could be reduced further taxation would be necessary.

The House agreed to all the resolutions.—Reuter.

**THE PYRAMIDS.****THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD.****MYSTERIOUS SYMBOLISM.**

There are, in Egypt—land of romance and mystery—many so-called Pyramids, writes C.H.B.F. in the "Weekly Scotsman." The majority of these funerary erections have but a vulgar claim to the title, being little more than mounds of earth and stone. The Pyramids, however, five in number, are to be found, one at Meidum, three at Giza, and one at Dahshur. There were several others, not so great perhaps, of which we know through records, but of these no trace may now be found, due doubtless to the rascally pillooting from their fabric, by swindling contractors, of stones which needed little or no transportation to the immediate job on hand. A constant repetition of this sort of thing, just as dripping water will wear away the solid rock, has reduced the unfortunate structures concerned to nothingness and memory. And there are others which are but tumbling down shells. Had it not been for the spite of contemporary and succeeding enemies and for the destructive thieving of second-rate Arabs, these once beautiful Mastabas would have assumed a vaster importance to the antiquary than they can ever hope to do.

The afore-mentioned five massive monuments, however, are happily still externally intact, and vary from 170 to 481 feet, which is the stupendous height attained by the greatest of them all—the glorious Pyramid of Giza, one of three magnificent temples of death. The wind and rain of countless centuries have played havoc with their sturdy fabric, but the sight of them today instills into the mind of the watcher a feeling of awe and reverence for the master-minds of those far-off days, to whose zeal and skill the present monuments bear copious and enduring testimony.

**The Great Pyramid.**

Let us concentrate upon the Great Pyramid. This magnificent triumph was built by Khufu or Cheops, one of the early Pharaohs 6500 years ago, or 4700 years before the dawn of Christianity. By virtue of its magnitude it bears the proudest title of any known building, for it is this same structure which we call the "First and Greatest Wonder of the World." And rightly so, for it is not only great in size, being without exception the biggest solid monument in the universe, but great also in conception and management. It was, as its marvellously accurate measurements to-day bear witness, some 481 feet in height, and each of its four sides measured 755 feet along the ground, giving its base an area of 570,000 square feet, of 13 acres, about twice the area of St. Peter's at Rome, and it is even 50 feet higher than that remarkable building. Or, to bring home the comparison, the Great Pyramid is 150 feet higher than our own St. Paul's Cathedral. The interior arrangement and intricacy, and the high finish of the workmanship brand it as the greatest architectural achievement of man—a claim which can be substantiated on a thousand grounds.

To convey a rough idea of the extreme accuracy of its architects, I should state that learned present-day professors have computed the error in the sides of its base to be only six-tenths of an inch out from a perfect square. Six-tenths of an inch wrong in seven hundred and fifty-five feet; what a performance!!!

In circuit the Great Pyramid is roughly two-thirds of a mile, and its four sides which face, respectively, due north, south, east, and west, are each five and a half acres in area, giving to the whole mass the remarkable and perhaps unparalleled capacity of ninety million cubic feet.

**Construction Problem.**

The problem of the transportation from their quarries some hundreds of miles away (about the length of Great Britain), of the huge blocks of granite, diorite, and basalt of which the Pyramid is constructed, the assembling of these blocks weighing from sixteen to thirty tons each, and their placing in position remains still much of an historical mystery. The details were probably preserved in the great library at Alexandria but would perish in the fire which laid waste that centre of ancient lore and learning. We know for a certainty, however, that the passages through solid rock were bored by tubular drills acting on the same principle as those we use to-day, and the cementing together of the massive blocks was accomplished so delicately that one is in many instances defied to discover the joinings. Then the

cutting to size of the blocks was done by means of saw-edged bronzes, toothed with corundum or the costly diamond.

The accepted solution, however, to the otherwise baffling enigma of the Pyramid's erection seems to be that when the stones of the base were placed in position, a sloping platform of dried mud and rubbish was built to the top of this first layer, and up this slope the stones of the second tier were dragged upon rollers. On the completion of this second tier the sloping platform would be heightened and lengthened to allow of the comparatively easy management of the third tier on the completion of which the platform process would be repeated. Of course, as the Pyramid grew in height so would the slope grow in height and length until ultimately it must have extended some miles into the desert, assuming a gradual ascent from ground level to the extreme height of 481 feet when the apex stone was proudly swung into position, the crowning detail of a marvellous achievement.

No less than 100,000 slaves are known to have been engaged in this gigantic and highly successful undertaking, and the period of its building was thirty years.

**Inside the Pyramid.**

Entrance to the Pyramid is effected through an opening some way up the northern side. The passageway takes a steep earthward course, leading eventually to a pit placed almost centrally under this terrific mountain of stone. The passage is really in the nature of a "blind" for nothing of importance was ever intended to be stored in the subterranean cavity. Just about the base of the pyramid on ground level, a great granite plug was placed in the roof of the descending passageway, effectively concealing from unauthorised eyes another passage branching upwards from the earthenbound channel, and conducting one to a horizontal passage at the end of which was placed the sarcophagus of the King's consort. At the junction of this horizontal passage with the ascending passage there commenced a great high gallery sloping upwards into the very heart of the Pyramid, and leading to the sepulchral chamber containing the powerful Pharaoh's embalmed body, surrounded by all the majesty and mummery of death.

It is no mean achievement to climb the massive and rugged mountain of stone, for the blocks are several feet high, and it is more or less a scramble to the top, accompanied by more perspiring and temper-ruffling skin rapping than is good for the soul. The summit, worn flat by the feet of countless pilgrims is become a platform from which, as a just reward to all intrepid mountaineers, a magnificent view may be obtained. On the sandy plain, at a dizzy distance below, are dotted shapes of lumbering camels, accompanied by their chattering Arabs, and the great flowing river, each going about its Maker's business. Down there, on the sand, are the other Pyramids, and in close proximity is the Sphinx, a huge rock, 139 feet long, carved unerringly into the shape of a lion bearing a woman's head, chipped, lined, and weather-beaten. It is thought that this undoubted masterpiece of sculpture was expressly created out of a handy rock to guard the entrance to the fruitful valley

of the Nile, with all the magic invested in its being. The Sphinx was buried up to its neck in the sand, but down to the long fore-paws has comparatively recently been unearthed from the drifting accumulation of the ages.

**Symbolism.**

It has often been claimed that the Great Pyramid was built under divine inspiration, and enshrines a Messianic revelation; and several writers of no inconsiderable note, have vested its marvellous mathematical accuracy with spiritualistic symbolism. Now, strange though the claims of those earnest seekers may be, there may quite well be a degree of truth and wisdom in the published results of their investigations. Indeed, the Pyramid is supposed by them to contain a charted prophecy concerning Adam's mankind on earth, and if its cryptic message be truly all that is claimed for it, and its prophecies be fulfilled, then 1925 will see the world enter into a momentous phase of its history. We can only "wait and see."

**Shadows Before.****COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."****Entertainment.**

April 12—Queen's Theatre: "Wild Wild Swan."

April 12—World Theatre: "The Call of the Canyon."

April 12—Star Theatre: "The Trouble With Wives."

**Sports.**

April 15—Seventh tournament of the Hong Kong Boxing Assn. at Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

April 16-18—Second Extra Race Meeting of Hong Kong Jockey Club, Race Course, Happy Valley.

April 20—Seventh bi-annual race for the "Trevesa" Trophy, commencing 4 p.m.

**Meetings.**

April 14—Twenty-seventh annual meeting of Kowloon Bowling Green Club, Club-house, 5.45 p.m.

April 21—Second Meeting of China Light & Power Co., Ltd., 11.30 a.m.

April 23—Telephone Co.'s second annual meeting, at Exchange Bldg., 11 a.m.

Lammert's Auction.

April 14—At No. 88A, Nathan Rd., Kowloon, valuable household furniture, 2.45 p.m.

April 15—Seous.

April 12—Lenten Mission in Catholic Cathedral, Glenae, 6 p.m.

Preacher: Rev. Fr. G. Byrne, S.J.

April 22—Practical demonstration on "Home Nursing" Matilda Hospital, 4.30 p.m.

April 26—Mr. Harry Ore gives a Beethoven Centenary Recital at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

April 27—Vice-chairman and Committee of Victoria Diocesan Assn. "at home" to members and friends at Helena May Institut., 4.20 p.m.

Teacher: "Have any of you ever seen an elephant's skin?"

Small Pupil: "Please, sir, I have!"

Teacher: "And where did you see it?"

Small Pupil: "On the elephant!"

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- 9132 SUNNY—Selection in Two Parts: The NEW "1927" ORCHESTRA SUNNY—Duet: Elsie Randolph and Claude Hulbert
- 4140 Two Little Bluebirds I Might Grow Fond of You Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4141 When We Get Our Divorce Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4142 I've Looked for Trouble Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4143 D'ye Love Me? Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4144 Who? Sunny Duet: Layton & Johnstone
- 4145 Who? Sunny Duet: Layton & Johnstone
- 4102 Who? Fox-Trot (Vocal Chorus by the SINGING SOPHOMORES) Duet: The IPANA TROUBADOURS
- 4100 Sunny, Fox-Trot Duet: Percival Mackey's BAND
- 4101 D'ye Love Me? Waltz Two Little Bluebirds, Fox-Trot (With Piano Solo by Percival Mackey)
- 4131 Who? Sunny Duet: Pianoforte Solos by LOU ALTER

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## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

A Ruter cable from Rio de Janeiro states that the Portuguese world aviator has arrived there.

During the Easter holidays, Messrs. A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd. will be open as usual on Saturday. On Good Friday and Easter Monday, all departments will be closed with the exception of the dispensary in which prescriptions can be filled between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

A class of instruction in "Home Nursing" is being formed by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and will be held at the Helena May Institute, commencing May 4 at 5.15 p.m. Dr. (Mrs.) E. M. Minett, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., has kindly consented to act as lecturer. A practical demonstration in connection with the "Home Nursing" class will be given at the Matilda Hospital on Friday, April 22 at 8.30 p.m.

In compliance with the Yacht Racing Association's new rules as to cutting down the mast and sail spread of yachts exceeding seventy feet, it is reported at Coves that orders have been given for shortening the mast and topmast of the King's cutter "Britannia." The Royal yacht will not, however, go into commission until July 1, thus missing the East Coast, Clyde, and Belfast regattas. As at present arranged, "Britannia's" opening racing engagements will be at the Royal Cornwall Yacht Club's regatta at Falmouth on July 15 and 16.

Estate in Hong Kong to the value of \$232,000 and considerable estate in Shanghai was left by Mr. G. D. Coutts late of Shanghai, a re-selling of whose will and a codicil has been granted to Mr. L. D. Turner, Solicitor and Attorney of the executors, Messrs. R. N. Macleod and R. G. MacDonald, both of Shanghai. Included among the bequests is one of 120,000 taels to his step-daughter, Miss G. R. Irving, now known as Mrs. Coutts, and others of 50,000 taels to each of his two sisters. By the codicil, 5,000 taels is left to Mr. R. G. MacDonald. To various servants he left 500 taels each and a further sum of 2,000 taels is to be divided among other house and office servants in his employ at the time of death.

Holidays will be observed by the local exchange banks on Friday, Saturday (Sunday) and Monday, April 15 to 18 inclusive, when no public business will be transacted.

From six claims at the new diamond fields at Grasfontein, Transvaal, diamonds worth more than 250,000 have been recovered. The hole in which they have been found is 25ft. deep and shows no signs of exhaustion. The six claims were originally bought for £1,100. The adjoining claims have proved valueless.



Dr. von Keudell, who as Home Secretary in the new Marx Ministry occupies the key post in the new German cabinet.

West-end furriers state that Judge Sir Alfred Tobin was wide of the mark when he asked, in the Westminster County Court, "What sort of husband buys a \$250 fur coat?" The furriers say that the average fashionable woman pays from 500 to 600 guineas for her coat, and some women do not consider spending £1,000 as extravagant. A special Chinella coat was sold recently for 6,000 guineas. Leading shops expect to sell daily an average of five fur coats at £100 apiece.

Nearly one hundred pounds of heroin has been found by the Paris police, skillfully hidden at the backs of large mirrors consigned to Shanghai and other ports in China. A "drug squad" has for long been suspected of sending large consignments of mirrors to China.

The unprecedented boom in men's spats is attributed to the spread of the fashion to Yorkshire artisans attending Soccer games. They wear muffers and caps toning with the latest shades in anklewear, which a year ago they would have hailed with derision.

Violet farming is also flourishing in England as well as in the South of France. Two enterprising women, the Misses Allen-Brown, were showing pink and white as well as the more usual purple violets, double and single that they grow on their violet farm at Henfield, at the British Industries Fair. "It's a strenuous life," one of the Misses Allen-Brown impressed on a "Westminster Gazette" writer. "Six-thirty in the morning is the latest one can be out and about. There is no specially busy time. Violets take as much looking after in the summer as in the winter. Some years we get no holidays at all. Violets are much more trouble than children."

That Lady Clifford is not likely to accompany Sir Hugh to Malaya in August, says an exchange, is indicated in the report of the Irishmen's Dinner where it is stated that Lady Clifford is shortly making a brief trip home, being run down in health. It is understood that Lady Clifford's health has not been of the best lately. Whilst in Ceylon Sir Hugh and Lady Clifford have greatly favoured the medium climate of Kandy for residence in preference even to the sanatorium of Nuwara Eliya, whilst they stay in Colombo only on special occasions. If the same relative climatic preference obtains in Malaya, Perak and Selangor should see a good deal of Sir Hugh and Lady Clifford.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Dr. A. C. Bryson left Shanghai by the Lloyd Triestino str. "Remo." He expects to be away for nine months.

Mr. Marl Foss of the Victor X-Ray Corporation has returned to Shanghai after one year's absence spent in British and Dutch East Indies.

Mr. D. Burlingham, Deputy Superintendent of Police in Hong Kong, and Mrs. Burlingham, went on home leave yesterday by the "Khyber."

Comdr. E. O. Broadley, D.S.O. of H.M.S. "Hermes" left Hong Kong yesterday on the P. &amp; O. s.s. "Khyber" for home, after service on the China Station.

Mrs. I Day (the wife of the tutor in electrical engineering at the University) was a passenger on the Homebound "Khyber," sailed from Hong Kong yesterday.

In the ballot by the Straits Settlements (Singapore) Association for candidate for Municipal Commission, Mr. C. C. Dunman polled 240 and Mr. H. J. Fogere 203. Over 68 per cent. of the active members voted.

Mr. Greenland was elected president of the Royal Society of St. George, Tientsin branch, at its annual meeting, and Mr. E. J. Nathan vice-president; Mr. G. W. Fick, hon. secretary and treasurer. The following were elected to the committee: Messrs. Lionel Smith, W. C. Parkin, H. F. Barnes, K. de C. Longmire, and L. Stedman.

Blue, her favourite colour, has been chosen by the Duchess of York for her boudoir in her new home in Piccadilly, and the same colour is to predominate in the principal drawing-room (says the "Evening Standard.") At White Lodge the drawing-room floor was covered with a dead black carpet, but the Duchess has decided against this as being unsuitable to London.

Lord Provost Stevenson, of Edinburgh, received a letter from Lord Stamfordham on February 24 intimating that Their Majesties the King and Queen have now decided that they will be in residence at Holyrood from Saturday, July 9, to Monday, July 18. During the period of their stay, which will include two Sundays, a number of public functions, it is understood, will be undertaken by their Majesties. Though in the meantime nothing in the nature of a definite programme has been arranged, the Scottish National War Memorial ceremony in Edinburgh Castle is expected to occupy an important place in the list of Royal engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Burton Sayer have left Shanghai for home on a furlough by the Glen Line steamer "Clengarry."

Mrs. E. M. Clark, headmistress of the Victoria British School, sailed from Hong Kong yesterday with her two children, on the "Khyber." They are spending long leave at home.



An honour was conferred upon Captain James Turnbull, C.B.E., R.N.R., commander of the Canadian Pacific steamship "Montclair," when he was appointed aide-de-camp to His Majesty King George V. Added to his long service in the merchant marine, is a distinguished career during the war, when he was placed on the active list R.N.R. as captain in 1917, the rank being confirmed in 1920. Captain Turnbull commanded the H.M.S. "Diana" of the Dover Patrol during his active service, receiving several honours, among them Commander of the Order of the British Empire, military division.

The forthcoming marriage is announced: Mr. E. A. Ribeiro (Clerk, General Post Office), No. 628, Nathan Road, Kowloon, to Miss L. A. Mattos, No. 496, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A decree nisi was granted Mrs. M. Noakes by Judge Grain in H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, against her husband, Mr. Noakes, who did not contest the case. After taking evidence of "domestic" plaintiff told the Court that she had married Mr. Noakes in the Philippines in 1921 and that they separated in April, 1925. There were no children by the marriage.

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## RADIO TOPICS

## INVISIBLE RAY.

PENETRATION OF FOG  
AT SEA.

## TELEVISION PROGRESS.

Interesting researches are being made by Mr. John L. Baird for applying his wonderful discovery of the infra-red, or invisible, ray to the penetration of fog.

"Blue, or ultra-violet rays," he explained to a representative of "The Observer," will hardly penetrate fog at all; yellow penetrate it a little, and red still more, but the infra-red rays are very much better than any.

"At the present time we are working in conjunction with experts on lighting for the application of the infra-red rays to lighthouses, so that it will be possible to signal to ships in times of fog. It might be possible, also, though it is difficult and sometimes unwise to prophesy, to apply these rays, with a development of fog on railroads."

The Living Face Complete. In the meantime Mr. Baird is continuing his work with television. "At the present moment," he said, discussing the progress that has been made with his television, the machine for seeing by electricity, "we can see the living face of a person sitting in darkness, which is absolutely complete, the face being seen on the receiving screen, not as an outline or a silhouette, but a true living image, by diffusely reflected light. This is an important point, as it has been stated erroneously that we transmit outlines only."

Birmingham University is to have a lecture from Mr. Baird on January 28, and also, he said, "a demonstration of the peculiar phenomenon which occurs in television, namely, the fact that every scene has its corresponding sound, when the receiving television is replaced by earphones."

Sounds of the Face. "For example, one face may make a noise like the hum of a bee, another like an aeroplane flying high in the sky; a third will be heard like a circular saw, and a fourth like the purr of a cat, and so on, the sound changing with every movement."

"Every object, also, has its corresponding sound, and I hope to let the audience at Birmingham University hear characteristic images, sounds, made by such common objects as matchboxes, inkpots, pocket knives, pencils, and so on. Every object has its own sound, even when it is lying still."

"These sounds are produced in the telephone by the electrical impulses which give the image in the television, and if a gramophone record is played into a microphone the sounds are converted into electricity. If in turn this electrical current is supplied to the television coupled with the phonograph, the image reappears on the screen."

"In other words, the sound of the living face can be recorded on the phonograph record, and on playing this record again the moving face is reproduced on the television screen, so that we have here a method of storing living scenes on phonograph records."

## CHILDREN'S RADIO TASTES.

In an effort to discover their preferences with regard to wireless broadcast programmes, Mr. D. H. McCurtain, of Crews, took a census of 6,000 school children.

He told the annual conference of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters at the Guildhall, E.C., that the result showed that 63 per cent. preferred music (including dance bands); 12 per cent. humorists; 9 per cent. miscellaneous items; 8 per cent. drama; and 8 per cent. educational subjects.

## HALF ACROSS WORLD.

An octogenarian, Mrs. Hodgkins, of Birmingham, conversed, via the trans-Atlantic radio telephone, with her four sons in Stockton, California, whom she had not seen for 15 years.

The reception was so good that the old lady recognised the different speakers by their voices, and correctly named each of them.

## ROARS BY WIRELESS

CIRCUS LIONS ILLUSTRATE  
A STORY.

To illustrate the story of "The Lion with a Squeaky Voice" the massed roaring of the lions now at the Olympia Circus, Kensington, was broadcast during the children's hour.

Though some fine full-throated work was done there were intervals when the chorus died into insignificance. Then listeners could hear the voices of the trainers inciting the animals to "speak up." Once or twice this dramatic wireless illustration to a story for children was on the point of being "faded out" by the B.B.C. engineers as having passed its climax, but the four-legged performers were persuaded in the nick of time to "come up to the scratch"—in one sense at least—and outdo their previous best.

You can always rely on lions to grunt, cough, or growl, but the real roar is difficult to guarantee when working to a time-schedule. Those at the London Zoo would have been broadcast before now if only they would roar at the word of command.

The sudden production of a man of colour is one of the best recipes for securing an impressive chorus. The best effort in the Zoo Lion House happened when the Emir of Katina paid a visit there. When told that his reception by the lions was astonishing, he remarked that "They always do that for me."

## WIRELESS LISTENERS.

Figures for Australian States.

Melbourne, March 7. At the end of February there were 197,872 wireless listeners' licences in operation throughout the Commonwealth, or an average of 3.2 for every hundred of the population. New licences to the number of 1,188 were issued during the month, and 10,002 renewals were granted. Cancellations in the same period numbered 2,808.

Victoria still has the largest number of licences in operation in any one State—114,428, or an average of 8.1 per cent. of the population. During February 3,930 new licences were issued in Victoria, and 8,560 renewals were made. There were 1,137 cancellations. In New South Wales 2,037 new licences, and 2,115 renewals, were taken out during the month, and 1,187 cancellations. The total in that State at the end of the month was 51,154, or an average of 2.2 per cent. of the population.

Queensland, with 733 new issues, 823 renewals, and 288 cancellations, had at the end of the month a total of 20,425, or 2.3 per cent. In South Australia 389 new issues were granted, and 743 renewals, and 33 cancellations made. The total number of licences in operation, 15,773, represented 2.1 per cent. In Western Australia 80 new licences were issued, and renewals and cancellations numbered 237 and 112 respectively. The total was 4,014, or 1 per cent. In Tasmania there were 69 new issues, but there were no renewals or cancellations. The total at the end of the month was 2,078, or 1 per cent.

## WORLD TO BEDSIDE.

The Duke of Portland, speaking at the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the British Home for Incurables, Streatham, said the magic influence of wireless had brought the multifarious activities of the outside world to the bedside of lifelong invalids.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Smyth wireless had been fixed at every bedside in the home, each patient being supplied with a pair of headphones. Laid speakers had been fitted in the sitting-rooms, in addition to headphones, and they found the installation a great boon to the patients.

## HOW IT GAINED A GOOD REPUTATION.

THE way to gain a good reputation is to be what you appear. That is precisely how Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained its reputation as a cure for coughs, colds, croup and bronchial trouble. Every bottle of this valued medicine is fully up to the high standard of excellence claimed for it. For sale everywhere.

## MENACE TO SANITY.

UNDERGRADUATES TWIT THE  
B.B.C.

## GAMBLING WITH HEADPHONES.

The benefits, or otherwise, of wireless were debated by members of the Cambridge Union on the motion "Is the listening habit a menace to the sanity of England?"

The "House" was packed, and the battle centred largely on the quality of the B.B.C. programmes. Speeches were full of bantering humour.

Mr. R. E. Stevenson (St. John's College), proposing the motion, began by opening a copy of the official weekly publication of the B.B.C. and criticising its contents. Brightness, vigour, and continuity of architecture were aimed at in the programmes, he said, but none of these qualities was achieved.

## Appalled Nightly.

"Who is there who is not appalled every night by strings of curious items?" he asked. "We first hear Little Willie being told to look behind the Bear-barrel for his birthday present. (Laughter.)"

"Then in alleged music we hear a succession of bumps and jars as if someone has fallen down stairs. Maybe that has something to do with the continuity of architecture." (Laughter.) Mr. Stevenson went on:

There are read extracts from the morning papers, and the wag of the studio calls them "news bulletins." We are told that the weather will be fair to fairly fair with the inevitable depression over Ireland.

On the educational side there is a mania for evolution which must be the subject of conversation in the studio.

Wireless is a stratagem for producing a monstrous national inactivity. Instead of going to good concerts or to the university people turn on the wireless. The whole thing is a suspension of enterprise, and everything worth living for. It is a colossal scheme leading up to an arm-chair millennium.

## Broadcast Drinking.

We are promised television. Soon, no doubt, we shall have broadcast the sound of someone imbibing liquid, and that as a substitute for drinking. (Laughter.)

Facing a big wireless set, Mr. S. C. Roberts said the loud speaker was the equivalent of turning the town crier into a little room and keeping him there.

"I find it extremely difficult," he declared, "not to put on the headphones, for man is a gambler and there is always a hundred to one chance that there will be something worth listening to."

"The art of conversation, one of the noblest, has already fallen on evil days and will lose its last shreds of support if the wireless listening habit is encouraged. The habits of those who listen are depriving them of the power of volition."

## One Hope of Sanity.

"The one hope of saving the national sanity is to rescue what fragments of private thought and conversation still remain."

Mr. Gerald Sparrow, who appeared for "the cultured, respectable, middle class," said their sanity was based on understanding. Wireless afforded recreation for their wives, he contended, and was a retreat for their husbands and a solace for their spinsters.

The division resulted in 39 votes for the motion and 213 against.

## RADIO HOAX.

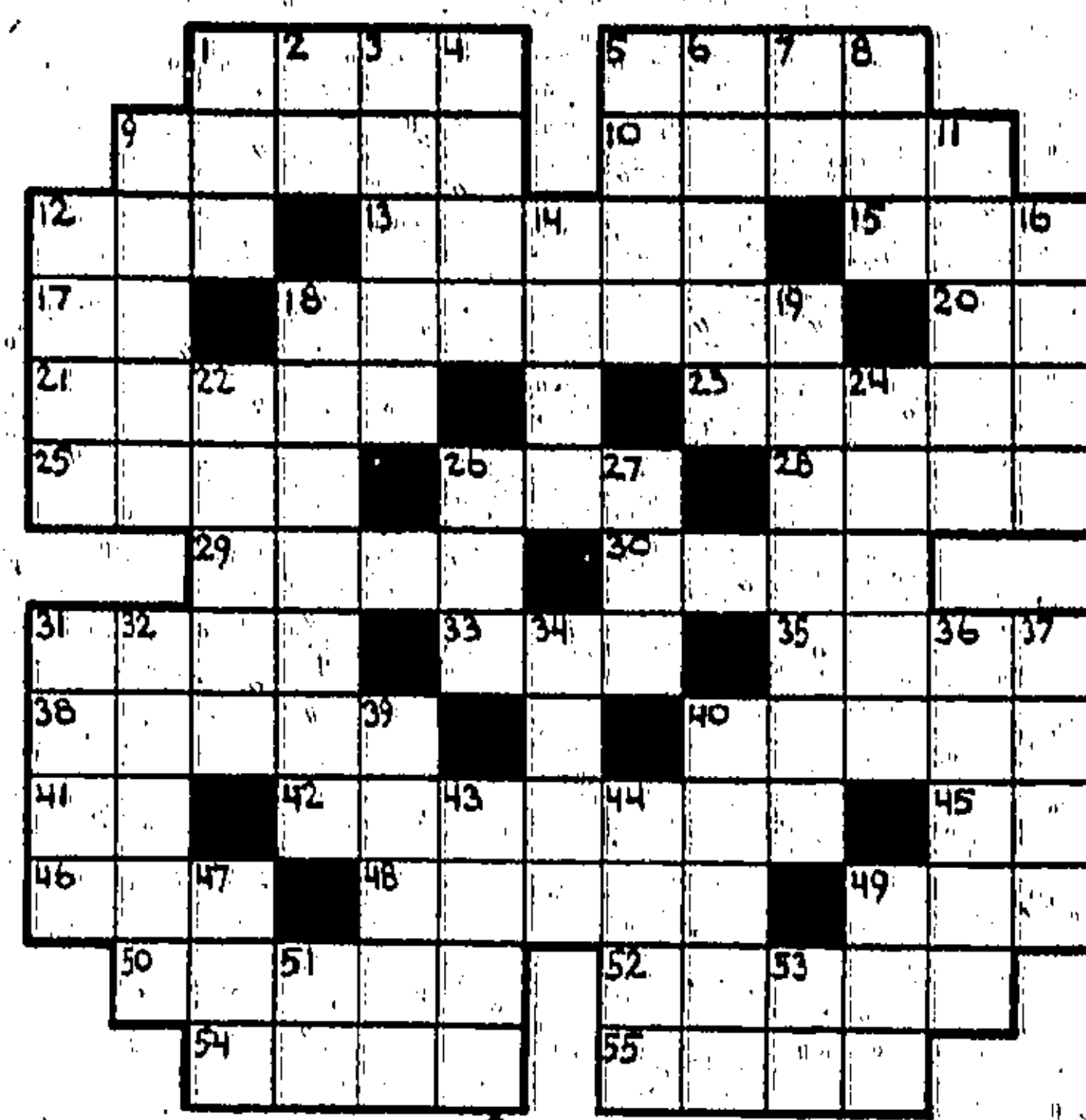
Commander Laskos, a former aide-de-camp to General Pangalos, ex-Prime Minister of Greece, has been arrested following the discovery that while he was studying wireless at a naval station he seized the opportunity to broadcast a revolutionary message during the strike on March 11.

The message was to the effect that a revolution had broken out, and it is believed to have been broadcast for the purpose of provoking a Pangalist rising.

Laskos says it was a joke. Nevertheless, the guards in charge of Pangalos at his island prison have been doubled, and it is probable that the trial of the former Prime Minister will be expedited.

## DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



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## HORIZONTAL

- 1—Used in washing
- 2—Winded
- 3—Tennis term
- 4—Made comfortable
- 5—Clever
- 6—Keen
- 7—Very damp
- 8—Point of the compass (abbr.)
- 9—Painture, sculptures, etc.
- 10—Near
- 11—To put into the ground, as seed
- 12—Pertaining to the sun
- 13—A gastropod of elongated form
- 14—Ocean
- 15—Naked
- 16—To be effusive
- 17—Fatty portion of meat
- 18—To carry
- 19—An Asiatic bovine ruminant
- 20—To let

## HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 21—City in N. E. France
- 22—Goddess of the harvest
- 23—Review
- 24—Atlantic seaboard State (abbr.)
- 25—Fallen tree trunk
- 26—Sound
- 27—Animal's soft hair
- 28—Olfactory organs
- 29—Osgomere
- 30—To weary
- 31—Flourished

## VERTICAL

- 1—To fix, as a color
- 2—Conjunction
- 3—Ward off
- 4—Irish fuel
- 5—Parables
- 6—Fractions
- 7—Pronoun
- 8—Recent
- 9—A period of time (colloq.)
- 10—Keep out

## VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 11—A serpent (pl.)
- 12—Expression of Heloise
- 13—Ancient city in Phoenicia
- 14—Sharp-cornered
- 15—Quitted down
- 16—Red
- 17—Tardier
- 18—Timid
- 19—Inquire
- 20—To call, as a taxi
- 21—Heliocentric burning of a structure
- 22—An angle of union (abbr.)
- 23—A drink
- 24—Title of former ruler of Russia
- 25—Cut
- 26—Evergreen tree
- 27—Linn
- 28—To make vocal music
- 29—An American sailor
- 30—Severals
- 31—Adverb
- 32—Myself

## SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

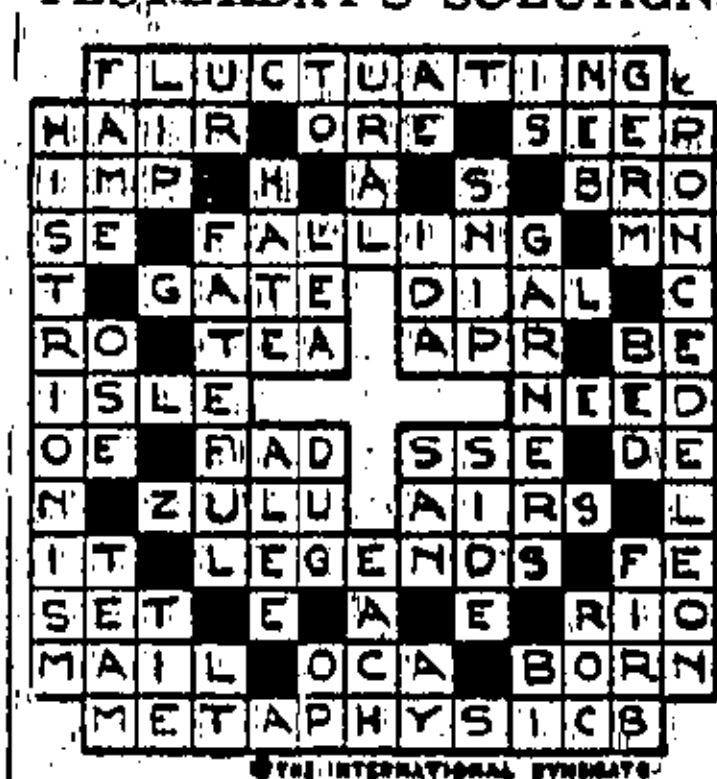
(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

## BAGS OF GOLD.

When Jefferson Doyle, a bachelor, who was a native of Rathfriland, Co. Down, died intestate at Farmer City, Illinois, U.S.A. in 1925, leaving over £20,000, no fewer than 500 claimants to his wealth arose.

His estate included a large sum in gold, some of which he had hoarded in old tobacco sacks. Now, after three years of inquiry, in which 100 lawyers were engaged, settlement has been reached, according to the Newry Telegraph, under which eleven people, nine of whom live at Cross, Rathfriland, will benefit.

## YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



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STRANGE—HE DIDN'T COME OFF THE BOAT!



YES—THE RETIRIN' AMBASSADOR WAS ON BOARD!



WELL—WHERE IS HE?



THAT'S HIM!



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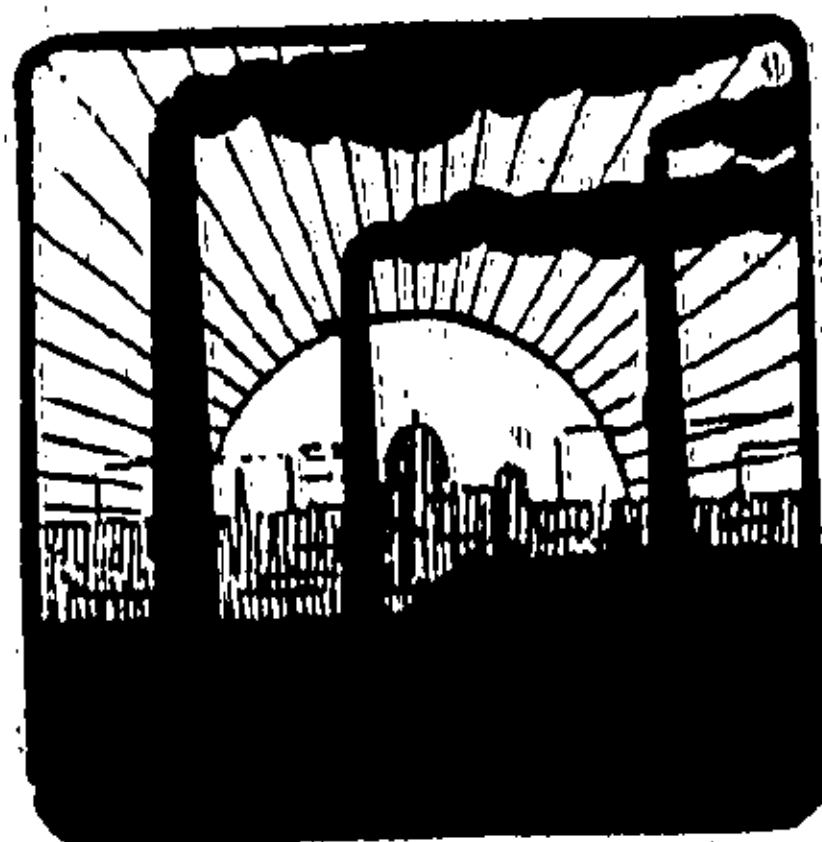
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## THE WAY THE WORLD WAGS.

Thomas and William Stokes, brothers, were killed in the Mickleby Pitt, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, by a fall of stone.

Hastings Licensing Bench have fixed the opening hours of public-houses from 10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. and from 6 to 10 p.m.

Lord Buckmaster's Bill to protect the lapwing (green plover), the "farmers' best friend," was passed by the House of Lords.



Mrs. Zachary Lansdowne, widow of the Commander of the ill-fated dirigible, "Shenandoah," who was recently married to Mr. John Caswell, Jr. They are spending their honeymoon in Europe.

A Vickers Vulcan aeroplane, piloted by Captain R. H. Mackintosh, struck some uneven ground on landing at Croydon Aerodrome and tipped upon its nose, but neither the pilot nor his mechanic was injured.

Charles Skelton (7), of Smith Street, Surbiton Hill, was crawling with some playmates along the parapet of a bridge over the Southern Railway at Surbiton Hill when he fell 50ft. to the permanent way and was killed.

Mr. Charles Tate Regan has been appointed Director of the Natural History Departments, British Museum, in succession to Sir Sidney Harmer, who retires. Dr. William Thomas Calman will succeed Mr. Regan as Keeper of Zoology.

It is understood that many of the recommendations of Lord Lee's Commission on Cross River Traffic will be adopted by the Government. The full scheme provided for bridges over the Strand, widening Waterloo Bridge and improving other bridges. The great cost—£27,000,000—was the stumbling block, but some arrangement will probably be made to relieve the taxpayer of part of it.

Miss Evangelina Lift, of 70, Burdett-road, Bow, E., was killed by being knocked down by a motor-car at Thundersley, near Southend-on-Sea.

While riding on the trailer of a lorry driven by his son at Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, John Stirling, aged 66, a Nottingham haulier, fell under a wheel and was killed.

Persons in receipt of Poor Law relief in England and Wales on the last Saturday in December were 1,484,000, compared with 632,000 at the end of December 1913.

Sixty-six vessels of 114,896 gross tons were lost owing to casualty or stress of weather during the quarter ended September 30, according to Lloyd's.

It is proposed by the L.C.C. to effect a clearance scheme at Hickman's Folly, Bermondsey, S.E.—the site of one of Dickens's grimmest stories, the death of Bill Sikes in "Oliver Twist."

Captain Stannard, of Dover-road, Northfleet, Kent, who went ashore from a barge at Strood, to change some money, has disappeared and his boat has been found drifting in mid-stream.

At Newcastle Assizes Robert Woodman, aged 57, farmer, charged with manslaughter by having caused the death of his wife by failing to provide her with sufficient food, was found not guilty.



## TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS.

The period of dentition is a time dreaded by the mother, a time of nerve-racking experience in which the teeth helplessly to migrate her child's suffering. Mothers who have once used Baby's Own Tablets for their teething little ones fear no longer, for they find in these Tablets just what is needed to help the child and save it pain.

## Baby's Own Tablets

guaranteed to contain no narcotic or other harmful drugs, quickly cool feverishness; remedy indigestion, constipation, colic; check diarrhoea; relieve cramps and colds; allay teething pains; expel worms; quiet the nerves and promote sound health-giving sleep. Your chemist sells Baby's Own Tablets, also post free, 80 c. the tin, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 85, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Fifty cases of small-pox were reported in Monmouthshire.

Mr. Jones Roberts, a London barrister, who is a native of Festinog, has been adopted as prospective Socialist candidate for Merioneth.

The steamer "Oxonian," with about 7,000 tons of American coal, collided with the Dover breakwater and had her bows badly damaged.



Mr. Charles C. Eberhardt, Minister from the United States to Nicaragua.

The Schneider Cup race for seaplanes will take place on September 25 next at Venice.

At Worcester, when Mr. Arthur Jones, Master of Worcesterhire Hounds, was fined 10s. and costs for riding on the footpath, he pleaded that if he had gone on the tarmac his horse would have slipped.

At the inquest at Sheffield on George Herbert Firth, 56, silver-smith, and his son, Edwin Firth, 27, general produce merchant, both found with their throats cut, a verdict was returned that Edwin murdered his father and then committed suicide.

The disappearance of a barge captain named Stannard, of Dover Road, Northfleet, is puzzling the Rochester police. He rowed from his barge in the Medway to go ashore at Strood, and the boat was afterwards found drifting below Rochester Bridge, without any trace of the captain.

The Labour Party National Executive has decided to disaffiliate three Rhonda organisations—the Borough Labour Party, the East Divisional Party, and the West Divisional Party—for continued non-compliance with the Liverpool Conference decision relating to the exclusion of Communists.



Grand Carnival march at Banff headed by Mountain. Upper insets: Mary Cross, Queen of the Carnival, pecking a pony. Lower insets: Scene at the crowning of the Queen of the Carnival.

The annual Winter Carnival at Banff, which was concluded recently, was marked by the fact that the visitors at this mountain resort played a prominent part in all the sports to a much greater extent than in former years. It was claimed as the finest in the history of Banff.

For weeks the town gradually put on her carnival garb, and on the opening day the streets presented a festive appearance. One of the most impressive ceremonies in connection with the carnival was the pageant from the Queen of the Carnival by Miss Mary Cross of Calgary. Stoney Indians in their picturesque tribal costumes, began a hunt for the new Queen, who was finally found in a girl selected from the town.

Miss Mary Cross, of Calgary, was chosen for the position of Queen for the coming year. The Stoney Indians featured throughout the 7-day carnival and were a source of delight to the visitors.

The annual Calgary-Banff dog derby, staged during the middle of the festivities, was won this year by Warren Cordingley, driving for Charles Treble, of Ashton, Idaho. The race was one of the hardest fought in history. Cordingley's team of huskies ended the race almost exhausted. His lead dog broke down on the sled. The M.M. of Banff, who was picked as winner of the race, was also a husky. His dogs were attacked by town dogs as they came out of Calgary and fought one of the fiercest battles in the history of northern trails. M.M. and his dogs were badly bitten but they stuck to the track despite the fact that their horses were being run down by the town dogs. The race was a close one and the dogs were all exhausted at the end of the race.

was given a rousing reception. The Stoneyheart Trophy, donated by the Trimble-Birdsall Moving Picture Company, was the trophy for which the race was run.

Ski-jumping, skating, both figure and speed, ski-jumping, and every type of winter sport featured the carnival. Visitors took keen delight in the greatest toboggan slide that has been recently erected away up on Slopers Mountain. It is the most picturesque slide of its kind in the Dominion. The start can be easily reached by motor car by following the road leading to the upper Hot Springs. The whole slide is of about 10 per cent. grade, and large crowds of people are seen tobogganing down the slide. The slide is in full use all hours of the night or day.

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### INWARD MAILS.

From	TUESDAY, APRIL 12	Per
Shanghai	12	Kulkiang.
Japan & Shanghai	12	General Metinger.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13		
Saigon	13	Chenonceaux.
Straits	13	Takikawa.
Manila	13	Pres. Jackson.
THURSDAY, APRIL 14		
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai	14	Korea Maru.
FRIDAY, APRIL 15		
Japan & Shanghai	15	Devanha.
SUNDAY, APRIL 17		
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	17	President McKinley.
Straits	17	Hakone Maru.
Europe via Suez (letters & papers, London 17th)	17	March & parcels 10th March)
FRIDAY, APRIL 22		
Australia & Manila	22	Mishima Maru.
Japan	22	Aki Maru.
Japan & Shanghai	22	Katori Maru.
TUESDAY, APRIL 25		
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	25	Shinyo Maru.
FRIDAY, APRIL 29		
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	29	Empress of Asia.

### OUTWARD MAILS.

For	TUESDAY, APRIL 12	Per
U.S.A., Canada, U.S. America & Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco 4th May. Registration 2.45 p.m. Letters 3.30 p.m.	12	West Prospect.
Sam Shui & Wuchow	12	Kwong Yung.
Manila	12	Pres. Taft.
Fort Bayard	12	Poosang.
Swatow	12	Wai Shing.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13		
Tourane	13	Chung Kong.
Shanghai, Japan & Europe via Siberia	13	Chenonceaux.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. & S. America & Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco 10th May & Europe via Siberia. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	13	President Jackson.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 24th April. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (14th) 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	13	Changto.
THURSDAY, APRIL 14		
Swatow	14	Kwangtung.
Straits	14	Cremor.
Wei Hai Wei	14	Hulchow.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 14th May. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (15th) 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	14	Devanha.
FRIDAY, APRIL 15		
Shanghai	15	Sulyang.
Swatow Amoy & Foochow	15	Hai Hong.
Sourabaya	15	Tjilaroom.
SATURDAY, APRIL 16		
Swatow	16	Yatshing.

\*Correspondence bearing vessels' names only.

### SMALLER NAVIES.

"Efforts to Reach An Agreement."

### FRENCH PROPOSALS OPPOSED.

Geneva, April 11.  
The French proposals for the limitation of naval armaments provide that each high contracting party before the expiry of the convention will reduce its naval tonnage to the total laid down which each considers indispensable to safeguard its security and national interests.

A table is given indicating the distribution of the total tonnage contemplated by each party among battleships, aircraft carriers, surface vessels, below 10,000 tons and submarines.

Within the limits of the total tonnage laid down each party may modify the distribution of its tonnage under conditions it considers indispensable to its security with a reservation that it shall communicate such modification to the Secretariat of the League of Nations at least a year before laying a keel of that part of the tonnage which has been modified.—Reuter.

### Conflicting Opinions.

Geneva, April 11.  
Viscount Cecil declared that the French proposals would open the door to competition in naval construction. Britain's responsibility in naval matters was great. She would be false to her responsibilities if she accepted anything not giving real security.

General de Marini declared that Italy did not wish for competition in naval armaments.

M. Paul Boncour emphasised that France was unable to agree to anything prejudicing the distribution of world tonnage.

Viscount Sato stated that he was awaiting instructions from the Japanese Government. He was consequently unable definitely to pronounce Japan's views.

As regards President Coolidge's invitation, which testified Japan's willingness to co-operate in all efforts for disarmament, he declared: "If we accepted that it does not mean anything derogatory to our present work."

He said there were some points in the French proposal offering a possible basis for negotiation.

M. Hugh Gibson (United States) declared that the United States was ready to discuss any proposal capable of reaching agreement.

The Jugo-Slav delegation associated themselves with the French revised clause.

The Argentine and Chilean delegates sympathised with and accepted the French proposals subject to some modifications and the approval of their governments.

At the close of the sitting Viscount Sato submitted an amendment affecting certain figures in the French table.—Reuter.

### Earlier News.

Geneva, April 11.  
Viscount Cecil has informed M. Boncour that Britain is unable to agree to the French proposals with regard to the limitation of naval armaments.

The Italian representative has also intimated that Italy is unable to support the French proposals. Formally the Conference will adjourn and die on April 14.—Reuter.

Three Chinese were this morning charged before Major Wilson with disorderly conduct. Inspector Cotton said the accused and many others took part in a "regular set-to" near the Canton wharf yesterday afternoon. The "battle" was between ricksha and chair coolies on the one side, and men of the motor car fraternity on the other.

All three accused were bound over for six months in the sum of \$50 each.

A Chinese shopkeeper of Ladder Street reports that he entrusted a foki and a coolie yesterday with cloth worth \$220 to sell in the streets. Both men have absconded.

### "INDISCREET."

SIR A. GEDDES' REMARKS CRITICISED.

"MISCHIEVOUS UTTERANCE."

London, April 11.

A "blazing political indiscretion" is the phrase the "Westminster Gazette" applies to the speech of Sir Auckland Geddes. It declares he must immediately explain and apologise. It should be the Government's duty to find a way of repudiating his calumny, mischievous utterance. It concludes saying that this "utterance" on American sentiment will be universally reprobated in England and we are equally sure that all responsible instructed opinion in the United



Sir Auckland Geddes

States will be quick to "grasp the fact that Sir Auckland Geddes is a politician of no consequence on the permanently retired" shelf.—Reuter.

The remarks which gave offence were: "Those who have followed the recent mayoral elections in Chicago will have noticed that to-day as in the past an anti-British cry is helpful at the polls, and the old sport of twisting the lion's tail is still a good sport in America."

He pointed out that many Chinese absorbed their Western outlook from among the lower middle classes in America. Therefore a very great number of young men and women in China who were Westernised were Americanised and anti-British.

### ON THE WANE?

FEWER SMALL-POX CASES LOCALLY.

Five more cases of small-pox were notified during last week and death took place in a total of eight cases.

Last week ten cases were notified and the week before, eighteen cases were reported.

Of the new cases reported, three were of Chinese (one imported) and two Portuguese.

Three further cases of small-pox were notified yesterday, all being of Chinese.

Two deaths out of a total notification for the week of five cases of enteric fever have taken place.

Two cases each of paratyphoid fever and cerebro-spinal fever have been reported, death taking place in one of each. One further case of each disease was notified yesterday.

All deaths notified are of Chinese.

### BITES FROM DOGS.

Police Sergt. Cameron was yesterday bitten by a dog owned by Mr. R. Sequira, of Rednaxela Terrace. He has received treatment at the hospital. The dog has been removed to Kennedy Town for observation.

A dog belonging to Sergt. Curran of "B" Block, Military Quarters, Kennedy Road, was yesterday taken to Kennedy Town after having bitten the daughter of Quarter Master Sergt. Lee of the same block. The little girl received treatment at the Military Hospital.

A silver tea set worth \$150 is reported to have been stolen from the third floor of No. 1 Wah Ching Street.

Jewellery and money worth \$83 are reported to have been stolen from the residence of Dr. R. A. Baste in Tai Po Road.

### TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 2/0 1/16.

### \$1,000 DAMAGES.

Chinese Engineer's Claim Fails.

NO MALICE PROVED.

The claim of Cheng Cho, an engineer, of Waterloo Road, Taumati, for \$1,000 damages for alleged wrongful imprisonment against Mah Wan-sun was dismissed in the Summary Court this morning.

The action concerned the arrest of the plaintiff in connection with the alleged larceny of certain rubber rings and rollers, the property of a rope manufacturing firm. The defence to the alleged larceny case had been that the stock was on the man's premises by reason of the fact that he was a partner in the firm.

An alleged "secret process" with which the rings and rollers were created figured in the evidence and on the larceny charge the defendant (the plaintiff in the damages claim) was discharged.

Commenting on the case this morning, Mr. P. Jacks, Pujane Judge, said that imprisonment for which an action for false imprisonment could be brought successfully must be the direct act of the person claimed against or by the order of such person.

The action of the defendant in this case had certainly led to the plaintiff's arrest and detention but it was not a direct act because a warrant was issued by the magistrate.

The plaintiffs were also required to prove for the success of their claim that the proceedings were initiated in a malicious spirit and the evidence in this case did not satisfy him that there was any malice on the part of the defendant, although there did not appear to have been much justification for the action he took.

Plaintiff's claim was therefore dismissed with costs.

### THIEF AND SOAP.

Inspector Grant this morning charged a coolie before Mr. Lindsell with the unlawful possession of two bars of soap, believed to have been stolen.

Accused said he bought the soap for 60 cents but was unable to name the shop.

Magistrate: You must be very rich to be able to afford to buy 60 cents worth of soap.

Accused: I wanted to send it to country.

Magistrate: Yes, I don't suppose you use it much. Five dollars or seven days.

### FOR THE SERVICES.

A whist drive and concert arranged by the Entertainment Committee of the Y.M.C.A. takes place at the City Hall to-night. The following are to contribute to the programme: Mrs. Minney, Miss Munro, Mr. R. Sutherland and Mrs. Hyde Lay.

There is to be a concert under the same auspices at the Peking Road hut on Thursday, the 14th.

### WEATHER FORECAST.

S.E. winds, moderate; fair at first, some rain later, in the forecast for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-morrow.

The depression over Tongking has deepened. Another has formed between the Bonins and the Loochoos. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China.

### COOLIE QUARTERS BURGLED.

A burglar entered the coolie quarters of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., at No. 3 Connaught Road Central and stole clothing, money and jewellery worth \$160.

### "FATSHAN" SEAMAN ARRESTED.

A seaman of the s.s. "Fatshan" was this morning brought before Mr. Lindsell and remanded for a week. No statement of the charge against him was made.

### SUSPECT'S ARREST.

The police yesterday arrested a Chinese on suspicion of the theft of \$300 in United States currency, \$200 Hong Kong currency and two gold watches.

### KOWLOON LADY ROBBED.

Mrs. Addy of Miller House, Cameron Road, reports the theft from the hall yesterday of a handbag containing \$180 in notes.

## QUEEN'S

TO-DAY, at 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20.

BEBE DANIELS

in

"WILD WILD SUSAN"

## STAR

2.30 till 11.15

FLORENCE VIDOR

TOM MOORE

ESTHER RALSTON & FORD STERLING

in

"THE TROUBLE WITH WIVES"

## WORLD

2.30, 5.15, 7.15, & 9.15

RICHARD DIX

in

"THE CALL of the CANYON"

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

### Bookbinders.

THE "CHINA MAIL", Bookbinders.  
No. 5, Wyndham Street.

### Dentist.

HARRY FONG, Dentist,  
1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central No. 1255.

### Electrical Supplies.

THE GLOBE POOK CHEONG  
ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO., LTD.  
72, Queen's Rd., Central.  
Tel. C. 3270.

### Engineers & Shipbuilders.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.,  
Engineers and Shipbuilders,  
Kowloon Bay.  
New Work & Repairs.  
Call Flag "L".  
Sole Agents for Kelvin Motors.

### WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 1, 1927.—  
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1926	1927
Tydam	37' 6" B. 10' 1/2" D.	37' 6" B. 10' 1/2" D.
Tydam Bywash	31' 2" B. 22' 3" D.	31' 2" B. 22' 3" D.
Tydam Intermediate	34' 7" B. 22' 3" D.	34' 7" B. 22' 3" D.
Tydam Tuk	52' 5" B. 32' 3" D.	52' 5" B. 32' 3" D.
Wong Nai Chung	23' 6" B. 15' 0" D.	23' 6" B. 15' 0" D.
Pokfulum	16' 9" B. 18' 0" D.	16' 9" B. 18' 0" D.
[Note: "B." denotes "Below Overflow"; "A." denotes "Above Overflow"; "J." denotes "Junction"]		
Storage in millions and decimals of gallons		
Tydam	141.97	141.97
Tydam Bywash	2.23	2.23
Tydam Intermediate	53.80	53.80
Tydam Tuk	450.60	450.60
Wong Nai Chung	4.79	4.79
Pokfulum	30.53	30.53
Total	683.92	683.92
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March—		
Consumption	102.25	102.25
Estimated population 399,880	410,200	410,200
Consumption per head per day (gallons)	16.0	17.0
Intermittent Supply in all Rides Main Districts up to March 14, and		

### Hair Dressers & Booksellers.

LEE YEE, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Dressers and Booksellers.  
No. 12, D'Aguilar Street, (opposite Queen's Theatre).

### Optician.

THE HONG KONG OPTICAL CO.,  
Phone 2232,  
63, Queen's Road Central.

### Printers.

"THE CHINA MAIL" General Printers.  
Publishers and Bookbinders.  
5, Wyndham Street. Tel. C.22.

### Ship Chandlery.

E. HING & CO.,  
25, Wing Wo St. Tel. C. 1118.  
Metal Merchants and Ship Chandlery.  
Managing Director—  
MR. H. S. CHIN.

services to houses in the Rider Main Districts were disconnected and a Supply was given by public street fountains only from March 15, 1926. Intermittent Supply in all Rides Main Districts West of Garden Road during March 1927 and Full Supply in all Rides Main Districts East of Garden Road during March 1927.

### KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1926	1927
Kowloon Reservoir	23' 6" B. 17' 9" D.	23' 6" B. 17' 9" D.
Shek Lei Pui Reservoir	24' 11" B. 21' 6" D.	24' 11" B. 21' 6" D.
Reception Reservoir	24' 0" B.	24' 0" B.
Storage in millions and decimals of gallons		
Kowloon Reservoir	161.80	161.80
Shek Lei Pui Reservoir	15	23.60
Reception Reservoir	27.00	27.00
Total	161.95	212.40
Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March—		
Consumption	33.54	77.45
Estimated population 154,300	159,400	159,400
Consumption per head per day (gallons)	7.0	15.6
Restricted Supply in all districts during March 1926. Full supply in all districts during March 1927.		
The Government Analyst's Reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.		
Total rainfall to March 31, 1926, 7.45; March 31, 1927, 8.20.		

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